

ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 4, no. 4 - October, 1972

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Our waiter's gone speedfreak

What happened to Phillippe D'Acier, the bistro waiter who clutched many a Georgian's savings as he deposited the beer? He simply did what a lot of his customers pretended they wanted to do: revolutionize, but instead of throwing evening after evening away on the wasted rhetoric of whatever revolution particular clients were talking up a storm about as they poured back the beer, Phillippe stole away each evening to plan.

His revolution was an easier thing to organize because it only involved himself but it was still no less difficult to execute through sheer hard work. Phillippe, it turns out, was a speed freak: something he simply couldn't hide forever. His mind burned with enthusiasm, with the excitement of going over two hundred miles per hour on a motorcycle and faster, ever since he sighted his first bike in his native Briare, a small village about 95 miles south of Paris.

That was as a young child, almost 30 years ago. Phillippe had his early schooling in Briare, before moving on to Paris. There he took his training in engineering which provided him with the credentials to take up combustion testing for Sud Aviation, where he worked on the Anglo-French Concorde program, and later Pratt & Whitney in Brussels where he did similar work with the Belgian subsidiary.

Having put his three year old marriage to the test and failed, Phillippe looked to the new world, with its raucous blend of speed and noise, bigness and anonymity. Why Quebec? "It was French and I wanted to learn English," Phillippe explains, "so that I could be close to the United States."

That was in the early part of 1968. Heeding Liberty's call for 'your tired and poor' and ignoring Canada Immigration's call for the rich and energetic, he arrived at Dorval broke and exhausted. Within three weeks, however, an upper echelon contact in the Bistro landed him a job as waiter. The post-Expo spirit kept the tips coming in at a rate which for several months averaged about \$250 a week.

The company wasn't bad either. "Michael Chartrand once came in," Phillippe remembers, "and he ordered a large glass of hot water and a fork." What on earth for, the waiter sheepishly inquired of the labour leader. Just get the fork and water, Chartrand apparently insisted. On Phillippe's dutiful return with the goods, the labour leader softened and asked for a Cointreau. Phillippe smiles broadly and says: "I didn't charge him for the water."

Other visitors included the French singer Francoise Hardy who, Phillippe remembers, whisked

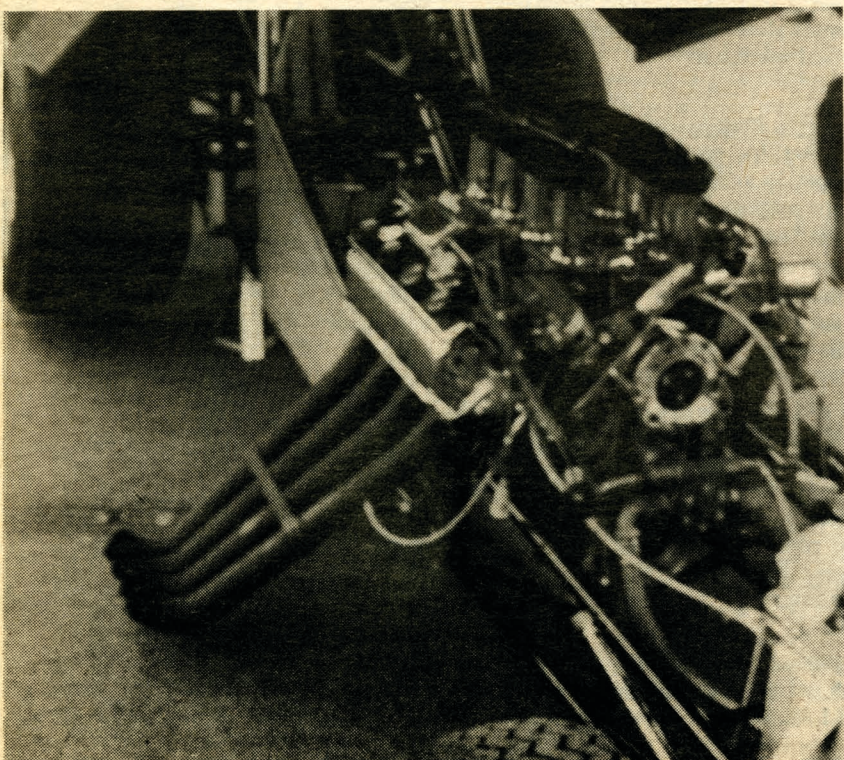
into town on the tail of an old Montreal penpal; Scott Mackenzie whose star never seemed to rise beyond the celebrated *San Francisco*, and Charlebois whose star still seems to be rising.

But while the company remained good, the money didn't. As Phillippe settled into his second year, he noticed that the tips were becoming as conservative as the orders: people tended to lounge around for hours over what was often a rank cup of coffee. Beer would only painfully work its way down to the bottom of the well and patrons were seemingly reluctant to refill it.

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"It's a feeling of not having something and then suddenly you're somebody with a bike."



The six minute burp

Imagine spending up to \$150,000 on a car, possibly \$7,000 of that on an engine and then having the insurance people tell you they won't insure it. That's the lot of the Funny car owner, according to cyclist and part-time funny car driver Phillippe D'Acier. And it doesn't stop there: that costly engine averages a life of about six minutes, which as someone pointed out doesn't allow for any practice time.

The average race runs about seven or eight seconds, though, so you can get in a fair number of them. But the ambitious driver who wants to race the full April to October season will probably use up two engines by the time the season is over.

Drivers can easily part with a hundred dollars or so each race since the cost of oil, nitro and the fresh input of plugs and points for each race cost that alone; that's forgetting about the tires which could give up on the driver at a cost of \$1000 a pair.

Luckily for many, much of the cost is borne by tire and oil companies and in some cases car manufacturers. Phillippe would like to do more funny car racing, he explained, as we walked around the Napierville drag strip, amid the lurching and grunting of an incredible assortment of cars, and vehicles that barely qualified as cars, but he was content to concentrate on bike racing for the moment.

Looking at the funny cars with their strange slogans stripped in on the side (slogans which ran the full gamut from "It's the Real Thing" to "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of Death, I shall fear no evil ... for I am the biggest M.F. in the Valley"), we again asked Phillippe why.

"It's as though the car is your legs and the driver is the head," he smiled. "Some people have a feeling of power when they drive a funny car."

"Some people like to drive," Phillippe finished, "and some people like to listen to music."

Letters/

Taverns, Learning and Embryo Stuff

Through the University Council on Student Life, the recreational area on the 7th floor is now established in embryo form and all the equipment is available to the student body free of charge. As we are anxious to improve this area, and to meet the needs of the student body, we would request that any suggestions, comments or criticisms be given to the supervisor on duty and assure that these will be acted on promptly.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the student body for their co-operation in keeping the area clean.

Magnus Flynn
Dean of Students

As a tavern 'regular'—THANKS for the Sid Lamb piece. It was terrific.

George Balcan
CJAD

George Marshall's article, formulates a new approach to learning. Mr. Marshall is assuming that students wish to learn but maybe he has overlooked a rather glaring point. What makes Mr. Marshall assume that students will actually participate in his approach to learning? To clarify the point, why are most courses dominated by so few in terms of asking questions and volunteering answers? How many times have we, as students, listened to a professor ask a question and thought to ourselves that we knew the answer, yet failed to speak and kicked ourselves a little bit once hearing the answer and finding out that we were right?

We cannot forget that in a classroom of 'x' students, one is going to also find 'x' personalities and therein lies an answer to the question of participation. Students will agree that in every class there is a "big mouth" character, one who generally dominates the asking and answering of questions. Yet for each one of these outgoing persons there are probably as many in-going persons. Let us assume that in a class of thirty students half are extroverts and half are introverts. (Yet we all know that in general extroverts are few in a class and the ratio should appear like 5 extroverts and 25 introverts.) Already half of the class population will probably not volunteer to give an answer; but probably only half of the other contingent will actually

answer: simply because there isn't enough time to speak. So out of thirty students, eight may actually participate in class. The professor has no way of reaching the others and finding out their views on the course subject.

There are other reasons that students don't wish to participate. Some fear giving answers because they don't wish to put themselves in a position of being labelled an incompetent. The worst thing that could possibly happen to a student is being crucified by his fellow students. Students are in general not afraid of speaking their minds, which by the way is different than speaking in a classroom. In

students won't understand what he is trying to say and thus start a wave of weird looks and harmful criticism. This could be a reason for some students writing papers and others failing at attempting to do so. Students who write their thoughts down know that only the professor or his assistant is going to read his/her paper. This gives a student a feeling of security and competence knowing that the professor will probably understand his/her thoughts.

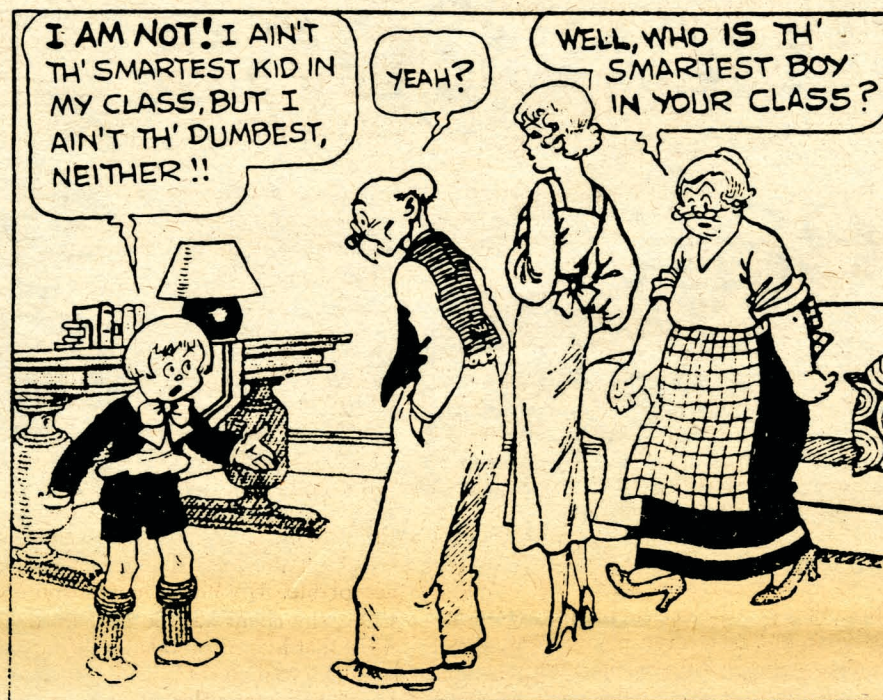
There is also the matter of maturity. Some students can sit down and have a sensible period of communication while others are just

because what we knew was really so little and what they knew was so much.

Finally, particular attention must be given to the high school. This itself is the beginning of the great silence that most students suffer through in these so called wonderful years of learning. Instead of asking questions we are forced by the system to remain silent simply because we don't know enough about anything to be able to question it. Students are programmed to take notes and spit forth these well-organized notes come examination time and receive their well deserved mark. All I can say to that is to quote Professor Finnie: "Shove it!" All this process does is to stuff the course through one ear and release it through the other ear. What has the student learned in terms of getting to know himself and being able to cope with and try to solve problems? Not a damn thing and that, my educated cohorts, is the sore point of this great education system that is forced upon countless students daily. Students come fresh out of high schools being told to listen, take notes and give back what the teacher wants. Where, may I ask, is this precious participation of students? It simply does not exist. Students are oriented towards textbook learning and anything that forces the mind to think for itself is disastrous. The mind becomes completely boggled and suffers a temporary breakdown. To force the student to think is simply out of this realm of higher education.

Mr. Marshall states that students should be taught how to solve problems and how to rely on their own innovative intelligence (it does exist), how to get in touch with themselves. (Know Thyself—remember?), how to learn who they are, what they are interested in exploring, how to perceive a problem in order to explore it and then how to go about gathering information and knowledge that relates to those problems. Mr. Marshall has hit the head of the nail right on. Maybe by at least realizing that this problem does exist we can put forth a way to combat it and in doing so reach the true meaning of education.

Leslie Paull
Commerce II



doing so they can hurt a lot of fellow students forcing them into a state of non-participation. Some students are naturally gifted vocally and for others to get up and say something in class is a courageous act itself. Not everybody speaks what is on his mind in a well-organized way. Some students however are quite capable of communicating thru the use of written articles.

There is also another reason for lack of participation—a feeling that most students have probably felt based on what has actually happened to them. There is a fear that fellow

simply not ready for this kind of confrontation. A good and valid example is found in courses where students in the new CEGEP are confronted with students from the old program. First of all there is an age difference. Then one has to realize the differences of attitudes and approaches of learning by both groups. Students from the old program have already been exposed to this kind of learning while new students have not. Didn't we all feel that lack of security of what we had on our minds after listening to a student from the old program get up and make a speech of some kind? Right away we would draw ourselves inward

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So while the Bistro seemed to adjust to the ways of a frugal generation, Phillippe felt he couldn't, if he were to ever be able to buy the bike of his dreams and start on a new career. So in the following months, he put out feelers for jobs and finally landed one in a Kawasaki dealership.

As quickly as Phillippe shed his severo-ridiculous waistcoat, standard equipment for waiters in Mountain Street's Montrealified bit of Montmartre, and took on the crest-cluttered leather jacket, he was on a bike. Not the twin 600 cc Kawasaki he's currently sporting, but better than the rusty old 50 cc he clung to rumbling down the back roads of Briare as a teenager.

From there, it became a matter of trading off jobs on the basis of which dealership offered the best bikes to ride, as he moved around the city. From the time he began to take in races both as a participant and spectator around Quebec, Ontario and the northeast States, Phillippe became more convinced than ever that racing and running his own shop to build his own bike was the only thing to do.

The garage in the lane behind his St. Famille Street flat became his shop and base for his race preparations. Through some good connections and the inevitable expensive ones he pieced together his

twin engine, 600 cc Kawasaki for about \$7,000, he figures, plus a year's investment of five hours a day, five days a week.

(Recently however his bike bills have been going up: he's just spent \$1400 to have his gas tank painted and completely redesigned, a process which turned turned the smallish, conventional vessel into a caricatured reproduction of a coffin, with a smiling skull projecting its gruesome features out of the front of the tank. While much of the expense came through paying the artist for this private commission, Phillippe had to pay \$400 for the gold lettering alone, largely because it was indeed gold: 14 carat.)

Although, Phillippe maintains it's difficult to make a living solely out of local racing activities, he has managed to bring in extra cash by free-lancing for magazines — he's now writing for the Montreal based *2 Temps, 4 Temps*, a publication which often gives up its cover to scantily clad girls when the bike shots are dull. Besides writing, he gets the occasional chance to exhibit his bike which he rents out at several hundred dollars for a three or four day show (he will be at Place Bonaventure beginning Nov. 11 if his bike is out of the paint shop by then).

What makes Phillippe do it? "Well, if you go over 200 miles an hour sometime, you'll know why,"

he says simply. There's a feeling, he goes on to explain, about being your own mechanic and carrying the whole thing through: "If I win a race with my bike, I know I'm a good mechanic," he says. "If I am in a race and my engine explodes, I know I'm a bad mechanic."

So proud is Phillippe of keeping his machine in shape that he points to a picture of himself enveloped in a cloud of smoke: "That smoke isn't from the engines," he maintains, "all that is from the tires burning into the ground."

To raise more dust, he plans to complete his as yet most ambitious project early next year: to build a triple engine bike.

What sort of people like racing, we asked Phillippe. "I would say that 95 per cent of them come from broken homes, like me," he says, later explaining that his parents were divorced when he was young and that he had two brothers whom he said he would probably never see again. "It's a feeling of never having something and then suddenly you're somebody with a bike."

"I'll tell you a little joke," Phillippe continues. "With a bike I can always get a girl, but with a girl I can't always get a bike."

An apple a day keeps unemployment away

Literally thousands of people will be urgently needed to pick apples in Eastern Townships orchards for at least the next two weeks. Students, men and women are welcome.

Farmers are paying between \$1.50 and \$1.60 per hour, or 35 to 40 cents per bushell, but Manpower reports that pay may be increased to attract more workers. One Manpower official said that farmers would provide transportation to the orchards for everyone, Monday through Saturday except when it rains heavily. Workers must be at 1939 St. Helene St. in Longueuil by 6 a.m. From the Longueuil metro stop, take bus 71 west to the above address. That Metro line starts at 5:30 a.m.

Those with cars can follow Route 1 (Victoria Bridge) to the region southeast of Montreal, and ask at farms in the Granby, Abbotsford, Rougemont and Farnham areas. There is a temporary Manpower office at St. Hilaire, near the Grower's Cooperative.

The work is not especially strenuous, even by sloughful urban standards. It involves collecting apples from trees and from the ground, and putting them into baskets. Also there are related jobs, such as packing.

Experienced pickers, working at 35 or 40 cents a bushell, can make around \$35 a day. The inexperienced are advised to work for an hourly wage, if they have the choice. Not only do they stand to make more money since they're not used to the work, but one Manpower official said that farmers sometimes cheat by claiming that the baskets aren't full or they might say that the apples are bad.

A spokesman for the Farmers Cooperative said that many farmers are working on Sundays in an effort to harvest what is considered a relatively

large crop by the end of the month. Most farmers don't work in the rain because it can be dangerous, but they may pay workers by the bushell if they choose to pick in the rain.

For more information, contact Mr. Aubut at the Longueuil Canada Manpower Centre, 677-9471. It's wise to be sure that transportation will be available for the morning you plan to go.

Plenty of blame for this year's critical shortage of apple pickers has been laid on unemployment insurance and welfare. Popular philosophy in the orchards apparently has it that these benefits are so high that there is no incentive to look for work.

The rate for picking barely meets Quebec's minimum wage of \$1.60 per hour. Even if farmers raise the wage, we asked, will that attract sufficient manpower to meet the demand? We asked an ex-Georgian who is collecting unemployment insurance whether he would pick apples at the going rate. "At \$1.60 an hour, for a forty-hour week—that's less than I'm making on unemployment," reasoned George, who is collecting \$71 per week from the UIC (Unemployment Insurance Commission). He, like anyone else, is allowed two thirds of the salary he last received, up to a maximum of \$100 per week.

The arithmetic is pretty clear-cut in this case—why work for less? But as George pointed out, even where a person stands to earn more by picking, other considerations must be taken into account. Once the wage exceeds the unemployment insurance benefits, not only would the cheque be cancelled for that period, but the individual would be cut off the dole completely. And when that happens, the person must re-apply for his insurance and then sit out a two week waiting period.

And what's more, his new benefits could be



reduced, because the formula for payments is based on the person's salary just prior to application for insurance. George's previous salary as a musician was considerably higher than it would be as an apple picker.

Is there any pressure to find a job? "None at all," George said. He explained that a client is required to register his occupational skills and preferences with the Manpower office so they could contact him if a job came up. He is supposed to be able to refuse up to three suitable job offers.

"But that's just a formality," George said. "You have to go for an interview. But you don't have to accept the job. You just have to say it's not acceptable." He said that in any dispute over acceptability, the client has the final word. George confided that he was prodded only once during eight months. Manpower phoned to ask if he knew how to fix motorcycles. He conceded that he would probably have received more calls if he had skills which were in great demand, like a mechanic's.

How's life on the dole? "Not too bad," George responded with a hint of enthusiasm. "I even managed to save a little." He was planning to take his savings to Mexico.

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"It depends how much against work you are, how much you want the money and what else you've got to do in town."

Stuff your bloody apples, says economist doctor

Last Saturday, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* carried a Canadian Press story about apple growers failing to pick up enough labour to gather the season's crop because, the growers maintained, the unemployment insurance benefits were too fat for seasonal labour to be interested?

Are unemployment cheques too fat, we asked Sir George economist Morty Stelcner. "Why should people work for a \$1.60 an hour (the reported wage for apple pickers)?" returned Stelcner. "If the person's profession was actually apple picking, then perhaps they should be forced to work," he continued. "But why should, say, an unemployed journalist have to pick apples?"



"If you're a journalist, you're interested in finding a job on a newspaper but you know papers are closing down because of lack of advertising or whatever and you keep on going back till you find that the federal government hasn't considered full employment as a very important goal," Stelcner said. The government, he said, considers 3 per cent unemployment to be full employment.

(If you go back you'll find there's no advertising, the argument goes, because advertisers are cutting back because business is down and business is low because people have less money to spend and you find you have no money to spend because taxes and interest rates are too high for you to consider spending.)

"We're going to have to have a guaranteed annual income, work or otherwise," economist Stelcner continued, "because we can't continue in this stupid way of forcing people to pick apples or rake leaves," (alluding to winter works program). "There have been a number of studies," Stelcner said, "which seem to prove pretty conclusively that people are more interested in work than doing nothing. And the way to get people to pick apples by the way," he said, "is to offer a higher wage rate and let the market take care of it."

Asked if the industry could support higher wages, Stelcner replied: "If the apple industry is that

important to Canada, then the government should subsidize it, rather than give all or most of its grants to industry. To pay people \$1.60 an hour and force them to work for a wage like that is, to me, analogous to forcing people to join the army," he said.

How about the idea of industrial sabbaticals so that longer vacations for everyone would provide more jobs all round, Stelcner was asked. A shorter work period didn't really tackle the real problem, he responded. If you have an industry that isn't employing as much as it could, you have to first ask why they aren't employing as much as they could, he continued. And what it all comes down to in Stelcner's view (and in the view of many economic thinkers) is that the government has concentrated far too much on fighting inflation at the expense of spending enough (and not cutting taxes where the government should have done) maintaining as a result, high interest rates, reducing any chance of expanding the economy.

One of the root problems, as Stelcner sees it, is the tax structure. "I think David Lewis is right, if a little theatrical (in speaking of corporate welfare bums), because you can see the amount that goes on in legal tax avoidance," Stelcner said. "There's been a gradual clamping down on tax loop-holes

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"There have been a number of studies which seem to show conclusively that people are more interested in work than doing nothing."

University Council: More on merger

University Council met September 29. In a discussion of the plan for the fusion of SGWU and Loyola, the Principal said that the powers of the new Senate would have to be developed in the next few weeks. However, the immediate requirement was to move quickly with consideration of the model for the new university, leading to formal agreement by the two institutions. The proposed new Senate reflected the basic similarity of the SGWU and Loyola bodies. The major changes were a reduction in voting members from the Administration and an increase in student representation.

Dean Flynn drew attention to the importance of maintaining the UCSL and the concept of student involvement in student life decisions that it represented. The Principal said that this would certainly be taken up in discussions with Loyola.

Dr. O'Brien also stated that there had been no serious discussion yet of a name for the new University, and no new name with charisma had so far appeared. Members suggested the name that won last spring's Faculty Club prize—Knight and Dei University—should not be overlooked.

Dean Campbell queried whether the equal

representation of the two institutions on the proposed Board reflected the reality. Dr. O'Brien pointed out that this was an initial situation, and subsequent elections of outside members to the new Board would be made in the name and interest of the new University, itself.

The Principal announced that Rosemary Arthur had resigned as one of the three ombudsmen due to pressure of work. A search committee was being set up to find a replacement for the rest of her two-year term.

University Council approved a recommendation of the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee regarding the continuing agreement of the Montreal universities for the exchange of credits and fees. The venture was considered a success, and two developments were proposed. 1) It should be opened up to non-Montreal institutions. 2) It should be opened up to part-time students—with the understanding that it was designed to enable them to profit from specialized courses, not cope with overflows, conflicts, or the existence of "popular" professors. According to the Registrar, we received 20 students from other Montreal universities last year.

University Council also approved the prop-



"DALE,
DARLING--SPEAK TO
ME--SPEAK TO ME! AH--
THANK HEAVEN! HER
EYELIDS ARE FLUTTERING--
SHE'S COMING TO!"

osed SGWU comments on volumes II and III of the Council of Universities report on the future of higher education in Quebec. They were submitted by Prof. Whitelaw. The comments dealt with both the philosophy and themes of the Council document, and expressed our general support as well as certain reservations in regarding in particular the structure and nature of the undergraduate

program, and the provincial organization of research. We expressed strong support for the approach to continuing education developed by the Council, which parallels our own. The SGWU document also answers a number of specific questions put by the Council dealing with: community-oriented graduate programs; the practice of SGWU and other major

Apple jobs continued

For the welfare recipient, there is more to his not wanting to pick apples than rational economics. He is not faced with the threat on reduced benefits or the bureaucratic waiting period.

A single person under 30 gets \$75 per month in the City of Montreal, provided he has no income and he has less than \$200 in assets (like money in the bank). If the person picked enough apples in three weeks to earn, say \$175, he would have to give up his \$75 welfare cheque for one month, but he would be allowed to keep the remaining \$100 to do with as he pleased. Even if he made over \$200, he could spend until he was down to less than \$200 and then automatically resume collecting benefits.



If the motives are not economic, what are they? Perhaps the person at one of the community associations summed up the argument for not picking apples when he said: "It all depends on how much against work you are, on how much you want the money and what else you've got to do in town."

This apple crisis poses a lot of questions. Why, for instance, was it first revealed in Toronto's *Globe and Mail*? They ran the Canadian Press story on Saturday, so they must have picked it off the wire Friday evening. The Montreal newspapers use the same wire and yet the story did not appear in the *Gazette* until Monday morning. Close inspection of Sturday's *Star* revealed nothing; so also did Monday's.

Why, on Monday morning had the Manpower offices at both Sir George and Dawson not heard anything about it? Well, they can't be held responsible because, while the responsible office, in Longueuil, sent a telex stating "an urgent need for agricultural workers", it appears that they did not

consider it worth their while to send the telex to their Sir George and Dawson offices. The Manpower official who sent the telex told us when we phoned that he would send it to Sir George and Dawson.

That telex was sent on September 20th, two weeks ago. Why has there been no advertisements in the paper? One Manpower official offered this rationale concerning their practice of notifying people about jobs. "If we have enough clients on file we don't have to make this kind of information public. If we have 'X' number of people who can more than fill the order in this case for thousands of apple pickers) there is no point in our putting ads in the newspapers." But there is still an acute labour shortage! She continued: "You're probably not going to get a lot of university and CEGEP students attracted to it. Normally with any type of job we get that could be useful to students, we always try to circulate information in CEGEP's and universities."

The Sir George Manpower has part time jobs pinned on it's notice board at 2010 Mackay St. They expect to have details on the usual Christmas jobs by November. These include the post office and department stores. Also, there are usually a few requests for students to remove snow when the first storm hits.

In the meantime if you need some spare change, here are a few suggestions: sporting good shops before the ski season (try Murray's and Arlberg); the Barnsider restaurant on Guy, just below Sherbrooke, (a fairly rapid turn-over and the working conditions are good); part-time taxi drivers can make a good deal of money at nights.

Anyone who wants to start a student project, such as typing services, bar catering for university, and outside parties, or consulting agencies for income tax forms (to cite a few examples which were successful at another university) may contact this office for publicizing them (879-4136).

Incidentally, the time to begin thinking about next year's summer jobs is next month. Several personnel types told us last February that students waited too long before filing applications. We expect to have a list of job possibilities next month.

Economist continued

and some of the new tax laws are, in some cases the offspring of the Carter Commission on taxation."

One of the obvious loopholes which still has to be covered and quickly in Stelcner's view is the capital gains tax which is currently only half taxable at the moment when it should be fully taxable. Apart from companies taking advantage, albeit legal advantage, of liberal depreciation policies and similar tax concessions, Stelcner feels there should be full integration of personal and corporate income taxes. "In other words," he explained, "as a share-holder, you are treated differently (i.e. you pay less taxes) than if you were a partner. If you earn \$10,000 as a shareholder or if you earn that amount as a partner, you should be required to pay the same tax."

This Stelcner conceded was partly covered in new legislation for small corporations but still leaves large loopholes for larger corporations. Another problem which only recently seems to have come to the surface is the possibility that many companies can take advantage of the industrial incentives to make risk free investments on capital equipment to build industry in economically disadvantaged areas only to bring the equipment back to big cities where business is booming, once the equipment has been paid for, leaving a trail of unemployed and disappointed people in the poorer regional centres.

In Stelcner's view, any government money invested in these industries accepting incentives schemes should reflect the same amount of government control in the operation of the industry. The point it all seems to come down to is that corporate goals can be considerably removed from human goals and the government should be establishing the social goals. As far as companies go, they do see themselves fulfilling social goals, Stelcner says, fulfilling the social 'needs' of their shareholders.

You can't blame people for refusing to work for poor wages, Stelcner says, but you can blame the government for failing to provide jobs with decent pay.

"If we have enough clients on file we don't have to make this kind of information public"—Manpower.

Crime and Punishment
How to Make and Break a Marriage
Groups for the Non-Joiner
Groups Silly and Serious

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2



HANDBOOK

LAWFUL & UNLAWFUL ARRESTS VOLUNTEERING INFORMATION SEARCH PAPERS

Law

The Police

If the police stop you, either to make an arrest or just because they are suspicious, your best course is to be polite and physically cooperative, even friendly. But do not, even when arrested, answer any questions about an alleged offense, whether you are guilty or not.

Every citizen has the right to go about his lawful business until he is arrested. Unless the officer tells you that you are under arrest, you are not obliged to answer any questions whatsoever (except when you are driving a car, see below). You do not have to tell him your name, age or address. You never have to carry or show to the police a wallet, money or identification.

All of this is your legal right. However, policemen are not always gentlemen and you may find yourself shoved around for exercising your rights. Don't harass them by pushing your rights unnecessarily. If you are stopped by the police for no apparent reason, you are more likely to put an end to the encounter by giving a simple, noncommittal statement of your lawful business at the moment. Tell them you are going out for coffee, or walking home.

The Arrest

This does not mean that you should answer questions about any criminal charges the police are trying to lay on you. If you have been arrested, tell them just your name, age and address, but that's all. Say calmly and courteously that you will answer further questions only with a lawyer present. Even if you don't have a lawyer, it is better to spend a night in jail (if it comes to that) until you have a chance to see legal aid people (see box). Because, even by attempting to explain your innocence you may unknowingly mention things which can be held against you in court. Any information the police get, written or not, may be used against you just as though you signed a formal confession. Many people would not have been found guilty (acquitted) if they hadn't made a declaration to the police. While you might not be aware of it, much of the evidence they claim to have against you may not be accepted in court. Even if you are guilty, your silence will never be held against you. Indeed it may prove helpful to your lawyer in bargaining for a less serious charge or even getting an acquittal.

Beware of subtle techniques which the police have been known to use in order to make people talk. (See box.)

If you have been arrested, the police are obliged to tell you so and state the charges against you, if you ask. But if you don't ask you may not be told.

You must go with the police only when they make a lawful arrest. You never have to "go down to the station for questioning". Nor is it lawful for the police to offer you a choice between answering questions or being arrested. In fact, unless arrested, you may walk away. But once again, by standing up for your rights you may also stand to get yourself in deeper trouble. The police could arrest you for suspicion in a number of cases. If your leaving is suspect they might arrest you. And should you continue, they may also charge you with resisting arrest.

Never physically resist a policeman. The slightest push could land you a charge of assault or resisting arrest. Conversely, if the officer uses the slightest force to make you go with him, but you have not been arrested,

you may be able to sue him on several counts later. In the meantime, it is your right to notify passers-by that you are being dragged off against your will. If you have time, try to collect their names for use as witnesses; if you can't, shout out a phone number or some means of identification. But don't put up a struggle with the police.

Jail

If you end up in jail, let somebody on the outside know where you are in case your rights there are abused. Ask to make a phone call; it probably won't be offered. The police sometimes (but not often) move prisoners around from one station to another and deny them a phone call. This is not likely to happen for minor offenders, but if it happens to you, you might point out that it amounts to denying your right to counsel under the Bill of Rights, although practically speaking, the Bill of Rights is not a very effective weapon.

The police are not allowed to hold you in custody indefinitely. You must be brought before a judge within 24 hours of your arrest and the police must have concrete charges to bring against you. These charges will be read out to you and you will be asked to plead not guilty or guilty.

If you are jailed on Saturday you may have to wait until Monday. You can ask to see a judge, but this is not usually possible and there is nothing you can do about it.

In Court

The first thing to do is speak to a lawyer. If you don't have one, ask to see the Legal

If you decide to go it alone, ask the judge's permission (which he will invariably grant) to speak on your own behalf. Then offer any and all explanations or justifications for what you did and all facts that might lead the judge to impose a lighter sentence — 'I didn't mean to get so drunk'; 'I don't usually do these things'; 'I was frightened by the police'. And don't be modest. Shamelessly throw out everything that you think may create a favourable impression — 'I've never been in trouble before'; 'I'm studying for my degree'.

The benefit of waiving your right to counsel in minor cases is that many judges will take into account that you have saved the court's time (and don't hesitate to point that out).

For drinking offenses, alone, you can expect to pay about a maximum of \$35 and be released.

On the whole, however, to plead guilty without a lawyer's advice should only be considered when it is a minor offense (like drunkenness, loitering) and the case is overwhelmingly against you.

If you plead guilty to a serious charge and try to represent yourself you might get into worse straits than you would otherwise have been. In civil cases (landlord relations, divorce, etc.) judges generally take a dim view of people who represent themselves.

Arrest Warrants

A warrant is a paper issued by the court to a policeman which allows, and indeed commands him to arrest the person named

Search Warrants and Writs of Assistance

A search warrant is a paper issued by the court to a policeman which empowers and commands him to search only the place mentioned in the warrant. A single warrant cannot be used twice.

A writ of assistance is similar to a warrant, but it is issued only to a RCMP officer, and it may be used at *anytime* to search *any place* in Canada, so long as that officer is working for the RCMP.

You should ask to read a warrant or writ and see a badge before allowing the police to enter your home (apartment, room, house, place of business, etc.). If your address does not appear on the warrant (it needn't on a writ) then you do not have to permit the search.

If the police have no warrant or writ you may refuse them entry. If you do let them in without a warrant, any incriminating things they find may be used against you in court. (It is interesting to note that American courts don't accept evidence obtained from a place by police without a warrant.)

When the police enter with a writ or a warrant, you are merely obliged not to interfere with their search. They cannot order you about. In fact, you are entitled to walk out and seek assistance if you think it will do you any good.

But the best thing to do is follow the police and examine everything seized. If there are more than one ask them to search together. They may not do it, but it's worth asking. These things may prove useful to a lawyer later. If trouble looks unavoidable, phone a lawyer if possible.

A search warrant authorizes search of place only. Legally speaking, it does not alter your rights with respect to search of person. That is (with the exception of a warrant or writ issued under the Narcotics Control Act or the Food and Drug Act which allows the police to search anyone found in the place) no one has to submit to a search unless the police have "reasonable and probable grounds" to suspect an indictable offense has been or is about to be committed, or they find anyone committing a summary offense, or they have made a lawful arrest.

The Bust

Here again, however, the way theory gets twisted in practice is grounds to make reasonable men weep. Because practically speaking the very fact that they have a warrant implies that they have grounds to suspect at least one person, which in turn makes everyone in the place suspect. And that allows them to search anyone.

The only time the police may legally enter your home without a warrant is when they want to arrest someone whom they believe has committed or is about to commit an indictable offense (including drug offenses). But the police are not supposed to enter and arrest whom they wish. In this situation you should ask the police to remain at the door while you fetch the person they want, assuming that person is present.

Although warrants and writs are meant to protect the citizen, the police frequently bust into places they suspect, both when they have a warrant or writ and when they don't. If this happens make it quite clear that you object to their entry. You could phone, or ask a lawyer to phone, the police complaint department (872-5636 for the City of Montreal). If police prevent you from doing this, you can phone later. They are trespassing and may be sued later. It is useful to have witnesses to back up testimony that the



Aid lawyer on duty. You can do this when you await your turn to take the stand before the judge. If you don't get to speak with a lawyer, you can plead not guilty. This means that you consider yourself not guilty or simply that you want to see a lawyer before making a plea. In any case you will be assigned a date for preliminary inquiry and, except for very serious offenses, released on bail (see below). This will give you a chance to see Legal Aid.

However, if it's a minor offense and you have your wits about you, you may find it to your advantage to plead guilty, if in fact you are. If you keep your wits about you and listen carefully to the charge(s), you may not need a lawyer to tell you that you did exactly what they charged and that they will be able to prove it.

But if you have the slightest doubt about whether you are guilty, about the charges or about the outcome, plead not guilty and see a lawyer.

on the warrant.

The police do not always have to have a warrant to make an arrest. They may arrest without warrant anyone whom they suspect has committed, is committing or is about to commit a serious offense (*indictable* — e.g. theft, drugs, breaking and entering, murder, rape) and anyone whom they find actually committing a minor offense (*summary* — e.g. being drunk in a public place, assault without a weapon).

While this theory sounds gracious enough in practice if the police need a warrant at all, it is normally after the fact. It's quite simple; if the police suspect you have or are about to commit an offense they will arrest you. It is not usually difficult for them to dig up "reasonable and probable grounds" afterwards. Nonetheless, it may be worthwhile to ask for a warrant anyway. If you are innocent this may discourage bothersome cops. If you're guilty it will give you some time to get a lawyer.

ON AND OFF THE RECORD DRUNK OFFENCES GETTING INTO AND OUT OF JAIL

police were not invited.

Also if a cop should touch you, however gently, to gain entry, he is liable for assault. If you ever suffer abuse in this or any other instance it is best to have witnesses and photographs of any bruises. If your trial should come up after the bumps have gone, then the photographer can testify.

If the police say there has been a complaint about noise emanating from your place, they are still not allowed to enter without a warrant. But you would be well advised to shut up anyway.

Bail

Bail is a guarantee to the court by the accused that if released from custody he will reappear at the time set for his trial. He might be released on the strength of a signed promise to appear (your own recognizance or personal bail) or the court may ask for a money deposit to be paid by the accused. Or it may ask for a friend to sign a promise to pay a certain amount if the accused does not appear. The friend, or surety, does not have to put up any cash unless the accused doesn't show up in court.

The normal procedure in Quebec is to spend the night in jail and then request bail when you go before a judge the next morning to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges against you. (This first court appearance is called arraignment.)

This remains in effect for people arrested and thrown in jail. However, new legislation should result in fewer people going to jail and reduce the incidence of cash bail for those who do. In the past the accused had to give reasons why he should be granted bail. Now the onus is on the court to show very good reasons for not granting bail.

Now, rather than arrest you for most minor crimes, the police will issue you with a summons to appear in court. For more serious offenses you may still have to go to jail, but you should be released as soon as possible, and on personal, rather than cash, bail, unless the crown prosecutor can prove one of two things. First and foremost they must prove that you will not appear in court. The fact that you have jumped bail before may be sufficient proof. Or, if you live outside the court's jurisdiction you may be arrested rather than summoned, and you will probably have to post money bail to get out of jail. U.S. draft dodgers and deserters may get this treatment.

If the crown can't prove the first they may prove that you are a serious threat to society or yourself. This may be indicated by the fact that you were dangerous while committing the crime (like throwing rocks at the police during a demonstration, or murder). Or your previous record may indicate that you are dangerous.

Because the onus is on the crown prosecutor to prove one condition or the other and he must present strong evidence, he is entitled to ask for 3 days in which to gather that evidence.

Note that it is an offense to disobey a summons to appear in court or to jump bail. These are considered serious and will certainly be prosecuted.

Criminal Record

Conviction under the Criminal Code of Canada and some other statutes, such as the Narcotics Control Act, brings a criminal record which, unless pardoned or dis-

charged, hangs over you for the rest of your life regardless of the amount of time served in prison, and even if the judge does not require immediate punishment (suspended sentence). A criminal record can make it difficult to get any job, and virtually impossible to get a job requiring a money deposit as guarantee of your honesty (bonding). You will not be allowed to enter medicine, law or politics. A record can make it difficult to get a passport and to visit foreign countries.

Pardons

People who have a criminal record for a summary offense may apply for a pardon after two years. Those indicted for a criminal offense may apply five years following conviction. If a pardon is granted the record, for all intents and purposes, is wiped clean (although the government may keep a confidential file for internal security purposes).

Pardons are not automatic. The RCMP must investigate the applicant's background and current lifestyle and then make recommendations. In short, they want to know that you have become, in their eyes, a responsible citizen. Getting a pardon can sometimes take a long time.

Conditional and Unconditional Discharges

Recent amendments to the Criminal Code allow courts to grant a discharge to persons convicted of an offense when the minimum penalty prescribed by law is 14 years or less, if the court considers this "to be in the best interests of the accused and not contrary to the public interest".

This means that a discharged convict does not have a criminal record. Mind you there will still be a record of conviction for the court to use in any subsequent sentencing. But the public will not have access to it, and the convict will not have the same trouble getting a job, profession or passport.

A conditional discharge requires the person to fulfill certain conditions such as paying a fine or serving a prison sentence on weekends. An unconditional discharge sets no such requirements.

Top justice department officials have recommended that judges make use of this new legislation in cases involving first offense for possession of cannabis. Montreal courts seem to be heeding this plea.

Alcohol

To be drunk in a public place (including restaurants, taverns, theatres, roadways, forums, stadiums, etc.) is an offense punishable by a fine and/or jail sentence, depending on the nature of the offense and the number of times that month you have been up for drunkenness. After a number of convictions the judge is likely to offer you no choice but jail, if for nothing else than to dry you out.

A police officer may arrest without warrant anyone whom he finds committing a liquor offense. But, he is not allowed to search your residence without a warrant.

If the police arrested everyone they found drunk, the jails would probably become overcrowded and too merry, so drunkenness is usually charged only in conjunction with a related offense such as causing a disturbance in a public place. So if you get drunk, do it unoffensively and quietly.

You are legally allowed to drink alcohol on your premises, including such places as the balcony or back yard. If your back yard happens to be a sidewalk or parking lot you could be arrested, but it is not likely if you do it

discretely and without causing a disturbance. You are cautioned against walking down the street swinging an open bottle.

To consume alcohol when you are under the age of 18, and to serve alcohol to a minor is an offense in Quebec (and Ontario).

It is illegal to drink alcohol in a motor vehicle, passengers included. If you carry any open bottles keep them in the trunk or in the back of a van or truck.

Impaired Driving

Drinking and driving is an offense under the Criminal Code of Canada, and one which judges generally treat with severity. Impaired driving means driving or being in control of a motor vehicle when your ability to do so is impaired by alcohol.

For any single impaired driving offense you may be charged with 1) impaired driving or 2) having more than .08% alcohol in your blood as determined by a breathalyzer test. The first is relatively difficult to prove, but the second is easy because it is objective. If you plead guilty to the first charge the court will usually drop the second. Both charges carry the same punishment.

The first offense is punishable by a fine of between \$50 and \$500 and/or up to 3 months in jail. Usually you get a \$50 fine and your license is suspended for 3 months. (Not every judge will accept the argument that the car is needed for work, but if he does the fine will probably be heavier and the license retained.)

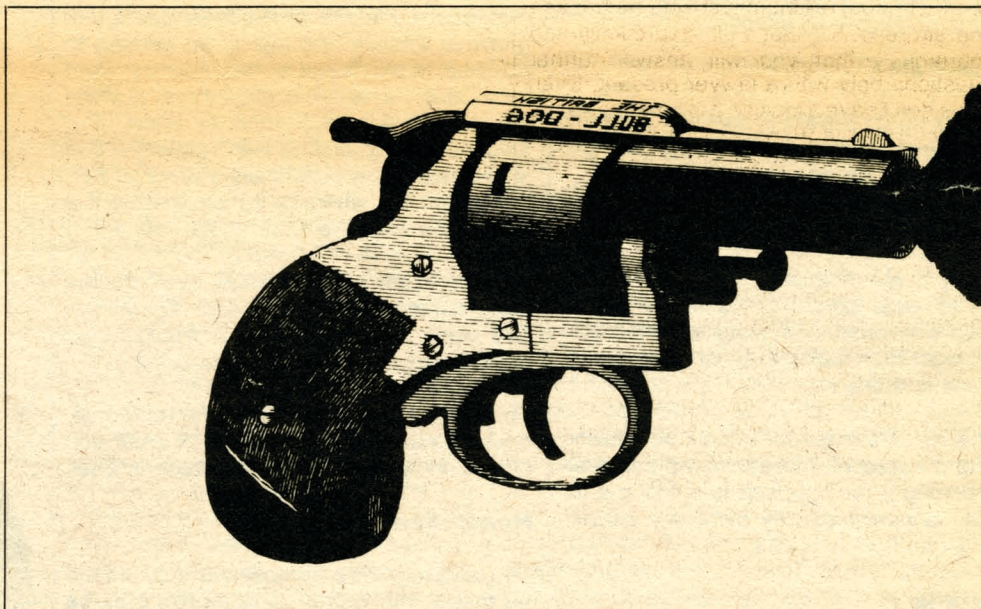
You are not legally required to succumb to such tests as "walking a straight line". If the police ask you to perform this, or like feats, tell them you will consider it only after you have seen a lawyer. (burp)

Driver's License

To drive a motor vehicle legally in Quebec you must have a license or a learner's permit. If you have passed a driver education course (approved by the Motor Vehicle Bureau, Government of Quebec) you may drive at age 16; otherwise you must be at least 17.

You are required to have your driver's license and car registration with you whenever you drive, and you must show both to the police whenever they request it. (Note that if you leave the registration in the car, a thief could show it to the police as convincingly as you.) If you are under 18 you must be insured for the car you are driving. If you are 18 or more this is not required by law. But forethought should require that you consider what your life might be like if you had no insurance and you killed a man earning \$25,000 a year and the court ordered, as it legally could do, that you support his wife in a manner to which she has become accustomed for, say, 20 years.

If you are in an accident involving injury to people or more than \$200 damage you must remain at the scene of the accident to give the police all the information they require to complete their accident report. (You are not required to discuss your guilt or innocence, and shouldn't until you have seen a lawyer.)



For a second offense it's a minimum of 2 weeks and a maximum of 3 months in jail. Any further offenses carry a penalty of 3 months minimum and 1 year maximum.

Anyone whom the police believe is driving while impaired or has done so within the previous two hours may be required to take a breathalyzer test. Refusal to submit to this test is punishable by a fine of between \$50 and \$1000 and/or up to 6 months in jail. It is your right to speak with a lawyer before taking the test. However, if you can't do so within a reasonable length of time you will have to take the test. If you decide to call for a lawyer, make it quite clear that you are not refusing to take the breathalyzer.

This magic .08% alcohol in the blood results from complex calculations. Generally speaking, a person weighing 125 pounds will have passed the limit with 3 drinks (i.e. 3 x 1 1/2 ounces of hard stuff, 9 ounces of wine or 3 small beers) taken during one hour. For a person weighing 175 pounds it would be 4 drinks.

If you leave the scene of an accident in order to escape criminal or civil responsibility, you are guilty of an offense entailing a criminal record.

Phoning the police when you are involved in any accident is generally a good precaution. Should you and the other driver decide that filing an official report is not worth the trouble, you could receive a demand letter weeks later claiming damages (for which you are not responsible) and you would be on shaky legal ground. A police report at the time would eliminate this sort of thing.

Shoplifting

Shoplifting is taken very seriously in Montreal and the fines reflect this. For minor offenses (i.e. where the total value of the goods does not exceed \$200) the fines can range from \$25 to \$500. Steinberg's and Miracle Mart employ their own prosecutor and are diligent in pressing for convictions. One person was prosecuted for stealing 69c worth of merchandise.

STEALING AND TRESPASSING
CIVIL AND SEXUAL OFFENSES
MARRIAGE, COMMON LAW

Breaking and Entering

Breaking into a dwelling is punishable by life imprisonment.

Breaking into a place other than a dwelling (e.g. a factory) is punishable by 14 years.

Possession of housebreaking tools is punishable by up to 14 years' imprisonment. The police must have reasonable grounds for believing that the tools were to be used for B&E, however. They have reasonable grounds if you are walking around at midnight looking up at doorways, armed with a crowbar and safe-cracking equipment; they don't have cause to suspect B&E if you are standing outside a hardware at noon with a screwdriver.

Possession of Stolen Goods

Whether you stole them or not, you are liable to charges for possession of stolen goods. The courts expect "reasonable" people to know whether goods are stolen. They expect certain questions to be asked: Where are the purchase papers? Is the price reasonable? Is there a serial number? If the court can prove you know the goods are stolen, you are cooked (stewed, fried, sauteed!). But even when they can't, you risk having them confiscated. Recent changes in the Criminal Code make it illegal to possess motorcycles with obliterated serial numbers.

Loitering

Loitering in a state of drunkenness is a municipal offense. The usual punishment is a fine of about \$25 plus court costs of \$10. Vagrancy is no longer an offense.

Trespassing

Trespassing on private property is illegal. It is more serious when you are caught at night rather than in the day.

Theft

Stealing a will or anything where the total value exceeds \$200 is punishable by up to 10 years in prison. Stealing something(s) worth less than \$200 is punishable by up to 2 years in prison.

Joy riding, or taking a car without permission for the purpose of driving around and then abandoning it (as opposed to stealing it for keeps) is punishable by summary conviction.

Marriage

In Quebec, a person must be at least 18 years of age to marry without parental consent. If a person is under 18 but the parents are dead, the tutor or guardian (on advice from the family council of relatives and friends) may give permission. Where there is no tutor, the court clerk may authorize the marriage. In any event, boys must be at least 14 and girls at least 12 before they can be married. (Pregnancy would be cause for such an early union.)

If a person is married without proper consent and those authorized to give consent are aware of it for 6 months they cannot annul the marriage.

Common Law

Quebec law doesn't mind if couples live together, but unlike statutory marriage, the husband has no legal obligation to support his common law wife. In fact none of the legal obligations of marriage hold in a common law relationship. Thus, neither has any claim to the other's estate no matter how long they have lived together unless there is a will.

Parents, married or not are required to support their children. It is extremely difficult, usually impossible, for the man to prove that a child born into marriage or common law is not his natural child.

Divorce

The Divorce Act makes grounds for divorce standard throughout Canada. Court costs for an uncontested divorce are \$50, but be prepared to pay incidentals which could bring the total to approximately \$75. Above that, lawyers usually take what they can squeeze out. Lawyer Joe Silver says a reasonable fee for an uncontested divorce would be \$300 to \$350 but you can expect to pay upwards of \$850, in addition to court costs. If it is contested, the fee could be as much as \$2000. Quebec Legal Aid's civil section handles divorce cases. If you don't qualify for that, find a young lawyer. And make sure you know what his entire fee will be before you retain him.

Separation from Bed and Board

There are no legal procedures required for separating in Quebec, if both persons consent. However, without some formal contract neither party has any legal rights with respect to custody of the children, visiting rights, alimony, etc. In the event of a dispute, one person can ask the court for a legal separation from bed and board. The judge will decide the conditions under which the couple must live in separation.

The grounds for separation from bed and board are usually adultery, failure to support and receive the wife or ill-usage, outrage or grievous assault, the last three relating to physical, or excessive verbal, violence. (And these must be related to the manner in which the couple is accustomed to living. If a longshoreman beats his wife frequently, that is grounds. If he continually swears at her, it wouldn't be, whereas it may well be if a clergyman does the same to his wife.)

If a separated couple should ever resume living together, the legal separation is null and void. To separate again would mean starting procedures from the beginning.

The fees for separation are similar to divorce. If you're really through with each other you should think about divorce, which is final.

Homosexuality

The laws regarding homosexual acts are too weighted with moral considerations to be detailed here. In general, homosexual acts are legal when they involve two, and only two, consenting people over 21 years of age, and the act is not conducted in a public place.

Prostitution

Recent amendments to the Criminal Code make both females and males liable for charges of prostitution (whereas only females were eligible before). Soliciting for homosexual practice is illegal.

Venereal Disease

People who have contracted syphilis, gonorrhea or chancroid should see a doctor for treatment, inform those with whom there has been recent sexual contact and stop engaging in intercourse in order to stop spreading the disease.

Anyone who continues to spread the disease may be liable to some time in jail, although the charge is seldom made. But health officer may direct anyone whom he believes to have been exposed to venereal disease to see a doctor. Failure to obey is also punishable by one year in jail.

Juvenile Delinquency

In Quebec, juveniles are considered to be people under 18 years of age. Anyone contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile may be punished by up to 2 years in prison. It is an offense to engage in adultery, sexual immorality or any other kind of immorality in the home of a juvenile if such activities threaten his morality or make the home unsuitable for the child to live in. This means that you shouldn't be continually drunk, smoke pot in front of children, take them along on illegal pranks, and that sort of thing.

Apart from jail sentences these things may be grounds for removing the child from the home.

Sexual Delinquency

Sexual intercourse with a girl under 14 is punishable by life imprisonment. (The whip was recently abolished.) Intercourse with a girl between 14 and 16 years is punishable by 5 years, and with a girl between 16 and 18 by 2 years.

Charges can be made even when the girl consents or indeed proposes. The penalties apply regardless of how old she looks. It is no defense to say she lied about her age.

What is jostling, molesting or hampering citizens? As lawyer Paul Baatz put it, if the policeman files a report saying you did any of these things, you can be sure you'll be found guilty.

If the police arrest you during a wild demonstration you will probably be jailed, rather than given a summons, since you could be considered as a menace to society.

Amendments to the Criminal Code make it more feasible to sentence demonstrators (or anyone) for assault against the police since the prescribed sentences are now more flexible. On the one hand, they can proceed by summary conviction for which the penalty is up to \$500 and/or 6 months in jail.

For more serious offenses, a person can be indicted and given up to 5 years (as opposed to the previous 2 year maximum).

Police and Campuses

College campuses are no more immune to the laws and the police than a private residence. The police do not usually enter campuses without a warrant unless they have been asked by the college authorities or there is a full scale riot in progress. But you can't take refuge when chased. The police



Demonstrations

You may hold "no parade or procession" (Montreal By-law 1319) without a special permit from the director of the police department. The Executive Committee can "prohibit the holding of any or all assemblies, parades and gatherings", when the police department says that exceptional situations exist. Beyond that, other articles of by-law 3926 forbid all assemblies that endanger tranquility, safety, peace or public order in public places. Anyone participating in, or present at, an assembly which violates those conditions, or hampers the movement of other citizens, or molests or jostles anyone (including demonstrators), must disperse immediately. And all persons must abandon the scene of an assembly which violates the by-law, that is, when the cops say so.

Anyone violating the conditions mentioned is liable to a fine of up to \$100 or imprisonment for up to 60 days.

can go everywhere (except into a church or legislatures) when they are in pursuit of someone.

Drugs

The Canadian Government considers "psychedelic" drugs to be potentially harmful and uses the Criminal Code to discourage its citizens from taking this wayward path to mind expansion. The Narcotics Control Act says that marijuana, hashish, opium, cocaine and heroin are *narcotics*. The Food and Drug Act says that LSD, DET, DMT, STP (DOM), MDA, MDMA and LBJ are *restricted* drugs; and that amphetamines (pep pills), meta-phetamines (speed, crystal, meth) and barbiturates are *controlled* drugs.

And the Criminal Code tells us that the use of these drugs (except as authorized by the minister of health) is a crime. Conviction under either law could bring a fine, jail sen-

DRUG OFFENSES AND PENALTIES NEW CANNABIS SENTENCES

tence and/or a criminal record.

Drug arrests are made under the following offenses: 1) simple possession, 2a) trafficking or 2b) possession for purposes of trafficking and 3) importing or exporting. The severity of court penalties increase in that order.

Sentences handed down by the courts vary also with the kind of drug (hard or soft), the quantity, previous convictions, the predilections of the judge and a host of other circumstances peculiar to each case.

Some of these circumstances could make the difference between no penalty and several years in prison. If you are present at a bust, you have a right to refuse to answer questions about the offense until you have spoken with a lawyer. Quebec Legal Aid handles drug cases

This stance of silence might need to be somewhat tempered if you are at the border of a foreign country, (see Importing and Exporting below).

Simple Possession

This least serious of drug offenses means more than just having an illegal drug on your person or at your home. It is also illegal for

There is little point in one person playing the martyr and accepting the blame for everyone, at least with the police. Individual guilt should be worked out with lawyer. (If you are at the U.S. border and the customs officers find a small amount of dope in your bag while you are with a group in a car, then you might consider accepting the blame, see Importing and Exporting below.)

Unauthorized possession of a narcotic is punishable 1a) upon summary conviction for a first offense, by up to \$1000 and/or 6 months in jail, 1b) for a subsequent offense, by up to \$2000 and/or 1 year, and 2) upon indictment, by 7 years.

Unauthorized possession of a restricted drug is punishable 1a) upon summary conviction for a first offense, by up to \$1000 and/or 6 months, 1b) for a subsequent offense, by up to \$2000 and/or 1 year, and 2) upon indictment, by \$5000 and/or 3 years.

Possession of a controlled drug is not an offense if the drugs have been obtained through a doctor's prescription. Illegal possession is an offense punishable in the same way as it is for restricted drugs.

Recent amendments to the Criminal Code provide for conditional and unconditional dis-

Judges generally don't appreciate people using welfare or unemployment insurance money to purchase drugs. And they may consider it a relatively serious offense to smoke pot in front of children.

Trafficking

Under the Narcotics Control Act, trafficking means "to manufacture, sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute" or to offer to do any of these things without authority. Passing around a joint, then, may be considered trafficking (and may be charged if that joint is passed to a minor).

Under the Food and Drug Act, trafficking means "to manufacture, sell, export, from, or import into, Canada, transport or deliver" without authority. (Note that FDA puts importing and exporting together with trafficking, whereas these are separate offenses under the NCA.)

An accused need not have trafficked in an illegal drug; he may be charged for trafficking something he *claimed* to be one of the illegal drugs. Pushing tea leaves as marijuana, for example, is considered trafficking.

The court does not have to prove possession of an illegal drug in order to charge trafficking; it need only prove that the accused *offered* to traffick. (While the FDA does not stipulate "offering", nonetheless, offering to get restricted or controlled drugs for a disguised RCMP officer is not recommended.)

Conviction by indictment of trafficking a narcotic is punishable by up to life in prison. There is no summary conviction for trafficking.

Trafficking in a restricted or controlled drug is punishable 1) upon summary conviction, by up to 18 months imprisonment or 2) upon indictment, by up to 10 years.

Conspiracy (e.g. asking someone to send stuff through the mail) is punishable by 10 years. People are caught when the mail is opened and followed, and the recipient is found using the drug.

Trafficking can range from passing around hash at a pop festival to operating a syndicated heroin ring. It is left to the courts to match sentences to individual cases. But as the LeDain Commission says, "on the whole, the sentencing policy for trafficking has been one of severity, with sentences in some cases as much as 20 years". Trafficking in heroin is considered far more serious than pushing grass, but pushing grass onto small kids is also serious. Furthermore, trafficking for profit is more serious than trafficking for charity.

Possession For Purpose of Trafficking

Trafficking is difficult to prove. The police are not likely to make this charge unless they catch a person in the act. But when the accused has large quantities of a drug they may charge possession for purposes of trafficking.

Legislation has created what is known as a statutory presumption. This simply means that once possession (of a narcotic, restricted or controlled drug) has been proved, the accused is given an opportunity to establish that he had no intention to traffick. The burden rests with the accused. If he proves the drugs were for his own use, he is convicted of simple possession. If he fails, he is convicted of possession for purposes of trafficking and subject to the same sentences as trafficking entails.

Possession for trafficking purposes is usually

charged when there is sufficient quantity to raise suspicion of trafficking. About 7 or 8 ounces of grass, 2 or 3 ounces of hash and 20 cubes of acid is the dividing line between possession and presumed trafficking, although there are no fixed limits.

The charge may also be made when the drug has been divided into small, saleable chunks, or when the police find a book listing inventory and debtors evidently connected with the sale of drugs.

Importing and Exporting

Under the Narcotics Control Act, indictment for unauthorized importing or exporting in narcotics is punishable 1) for a first offense, by a minimum of 7 years (and there is no suspended sentence), and by a maximum of life or 2) for subsequent offenses, also by as much as life in prison.

Importing and exporting of restricted or controlled drugs is regulated by the trafficking section of the Food and Drug Act.

Practically speaking, exporting from Canada would be charged, under Canadian law, as possession for purposes of trafficking or simple possession, depending on the amount.

When customs people uncover dope, the government can charge you with one, or all of the offenses mentioned above. Generally, the charge is tailored to fit the amount of the drug. A person driving across the border with a car lined with heroin will probably spend a long time in prison. A person with a small amount tucked into a knapsack for his own use will probably get possession.

However, there is no guarantee. One girl was caught with five pounds of hash, was charged with importing and sentenced to the minimum seven years.

Foreign Countries

Any car involved in importing will be impounded, regardless of whether the offender is also the owner of the car. If you pick up a hitchhiker who is nailed for importing, even though you had no part in the offense, you will probably not get the car back. If the charge is possession, you will probably have to pay a fine. The minimum is \$100, but it can be as much as the money value of the car.

The business of keeping absolutely quiet for minor offenses in a foreign country should be reconsidered. Not only are the laws different, but you may find it more expedient to plead guilty, waive your right to trial and pay a fine.

Tread cautiously in foreign countries. Ask what your rights are and ask what your options are.

Certain laws allow the courts to proceed either by way of *indictment* or by way of *summary* conviction for any one offense. The important difference is the seriousness of that offense. If the crown prosecutor feels the crime is relatively serious, he will probably elect to proceed by indictment. If he will feels it is relatively minor, he will proceed by way of summary conviction. The sentences prescribed by law for indictment are more severe than those prescribed for summary conviction. Thus a person arrested for assaulting a police officer without a weapon at a demonstration would probably be summarily convicted and given a light sentence, perhaps even a discharge, whereas a person arrested for assault with a deadly weapon may be indicted and sentenced to several years in prison. Or, a first offender may not be indicted by a person with a long record for the particular offense would.



Handbook art work by Sue Scott

you to keep the drug in the custody of another person or at another place regardless of whether you are normally a resident of that place. A member of a group is considered in possession if he knows that any other member has custody of an illegal drug. Moreover, when the group consents to one member's custody, the whole group may be charged with possession.

For this to happen, however, the court must demonstrate that every member not only knew about the drug, but they also shared a part in the offense. As the LeDain Commission puts it: "it is not sufficient to show mere acquiescence; it is necessary to show (that everyone had) some sort of control over a common venture regarding the drug".

If a friend is busted while you are visiting, the court would have to prove that you shared in the offense. If the friend was busted in your place, you would be in a more difficult position.

charges in many cases. Possession is one such case, and Legal Aid lawyer Joe Silver finds the Montreal courts have been granting unconditional discharges to first offenders, almost always, unless they are caught with massive quantities. The person goes to court, pleads guilty or is found guilty and leaves; there is no fine and no criminal record. But there are no second chances. The courts do keep a record of the crime and the discharge and second offenders can expect a fine in the vicinity of \$75 and a record.

Third offenders get a heavier fine. The fourth time might entail a jail sentence.

For possession of small quantities of opium or cocaine, the fines get heavier. For pills (like LSD) and chemicals (like speed), about 20 pills is the dividing line between possession and possession for purposes of trafficking. For small quantities of heroin the judge will probably ask for 6 months in jail.

Groups

There's no dearth of interest groups in Montreal, and the profiles below are an attempt to whet the joiner's appetite. Neighborhood community and service groups aren't within the scope of this issue; watch for future handbooks.

SGWU

To begin at home, a variety of clubs operate under the Evening Students Association (skydiving, flying, foreign students' groups, etc.) and the Day Students Association. By phoning them — **879-2832 E.S.A., 879-4500 S.A.** — you can find out what's available. The Student Handbook has listings and descriptions as well. And if your particular interest isn't represented you can find out how to start your own club.

Music Groups

If you'd like to get your singing out of the shower room and into the real world, take heart. Montreal is fairly well endowed with music groups, varied both in repertoire and stiffness of auditions.

It should be noted at the beginning that although the information this issue is heavily English due to time and space, there are no fewer than fifty French choral groups in Montreal with a wide range of specialties both secular and religious. We hope to do them justice in the future. In the meantime, anyone interested should phone the **Alliance Chorale Canadienne at 725-1655**. They will provide further information and publications.

The **Island City Singers** are a non-denominational group of about 65 singers and instrumentalists, ranging in age from 18 to mid-thirties. Their repertoire is pretty much divided between popular and heavy classical music, with a flair for the folk mass. They're keen on originality and do quite a bit of their own arranging. Although they've been successful enough to cut several records and play with the Canadian Brass Quintet, none of them are music students. In addition to two or three concerts around Christmas, they generally perform outside of Montreal several times a year as well as in prisons or for groups for whom music fills a particular gap.

Their year generally runs from September to June, though next summer will be an exception since they'll be going on a singing tour of England and Wales. Rehearsals are Tuesday evenings, 7:30, at the Dominion Douglas Church, corner of Roslyn and the Boulevard. At the moment there are a few vacancies for female singers and they can use more men. Since there are 35 girls to 25 men, Director Don Patriquin confides the male audition is slightly less rigorous. The ability to sight read isn't a prerequisite, though it's certainly an asset. Most members pick it up in fairly short order. The usual procedure for prospective members is for them to attend a few rehearsals, see how they like it and then audition.

As for instrumentalists, they need a bass player and are always interested in trumpeters, saxophonists, etc. They're got ten guitarists and a set of drums — all an indication that they've broken out of traditional choral accompaniment.

Membership costs \$6 a year to cover the price of music. In addition, members must pay for their own outfits, which runs about \$15. But it's not strictly business: according to the director it's very definitely a social as well as musical group, with parties and ski trips.

Anyone interested in joining should phone Mr. Patriquin at his McGill office, **392-4526**.

Members of **CAMMAC (Canadian Amateur Musicians — Musiciens Amateurs du Canada)** can participate in a series of music readings, both vocal and instrumental, to be held monthly, Sundays, at St. Andrew's United Church, 101 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. The public can attend free. Their first reading, last Sunday, was Hadyn's Creation. Membership costs \$8 for adults over 21, \$4 for people under 21 or \$12 for a family. In addition to the readings, the Montreal organization has a summer camp; and offers courses in the recorder and guitar during the year at \$45 and \$60 respectively (\$40 for children) for 28 one-hour lessons.

For further information about CAMMAC's activities, write **P.O. Box 672, Montreal 154**.

The **Elgar Choir**, also non-denominational, is interested in having people who like to sing, with pleasant voices, join them. They'll like you even better if you're not the rapid expert sight-reader who might get impatient with spending lots of time on a piece. Their focus this year is on detail and authenticity in their performances. Their Christmas performances of the *Messiah* won't be the latter-day big and brassy production we're all used to — they're aiming for a reading of it that should keep Handel humming happily in his grave rather than plugging his ears in torment.

sheet music their members can borrow. The Fraser-Hickson is a private library at 4855 Kensington corner of Monkland. Membership costs \$5 for life with a refund if you move out of town. They're open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday thru Friday, Saturdays from 10 to 4:30, and have lots of piano music.

If you don't happen to be a Westmount resident you'll have to pay \$6 a year if you're a student, \$12 for adults — and there are some limitations as to numbers — at the Westmount Public Library. But they have an extensive collection of music of all types for piano and other instruments, not to mention their generally impressive bibliotheca. Hours are 10 a.m. to 9:30 Monday thru Friday; 10 to 6 Saturdays.

SGWU's Phil Cohen points out with some pride the music department's fine collection, if you're a music student at Sir George.

Musical Theatre

There are several musical theatre groups in the city, but as you might guess there's not too much room for the rank beginner. In addition, since the season has begun in many cases, you may have to put your talent on ice until next year.

Finally, since first-hand information has been hard to come by this week, we'll have to put our profiles on ice for a future handbook, as soon as possible.

professionals with professional direction, and members' ages run "from 16 to death". Since their production this year, "Funny Girl", is well underway, their only needs at the moment are for male voices and stage crew. The membership fee is \$7 a year. More information from **Fione Hinde, 684-5033** or **Sheila Trehern, 684-4720**.

Theatre

Theatre groups (non-musical) in need of amateurs are pretty few and far between.

The **Georgian Players** still need a few more actors, both male and female, for their November production of Jean Anouilh's *The Lark*. Auditions are open to anyone at all. Anyone interested should either phone **879-4540** or go to **room 1080-1 of the Hall Building**.

For his early winter production of Brecht's *Galileo*, **Philip Coulter** will be needing both actors and crew in a few weeks' time. Anyone interested in auditioning should phone him either at home, **843-5851** or at the **McGill Theatre, 392-8924**, where the production will be staged.

At the moment, **Youtheatre's** needs are confined to full-time actors, for work both in their elementary school productions and for out-of-town tours. However, plans for an apprentice company are in the works, and if sundry red tape can be dispensed with, will get off the ground hopefully in January and would involve one or two nights a week. We will publish further details when they're available. In the meantime, actors interested in full-time work can phone the group at **844-8781**.

Theatre Workshop, at 461 St. Sulpice in Old Montreal, is more than delighted with greenhorns. As the name implies, most of their season is devoted to classes both for beginners and experienced actors in movement, mime, improvisation, voice, etc. Costs are normally \$100 for forty-eight hours of classes (some are \$60 or \$125) but they seem willing to try to make arrangements for people who can't pay that. Classes begin October 22 and are held mostly evenings and Saturday afternoons.

They plan two productions — one at Christmas and another in late February or early March at the close of their season. Anyone who has participated in the workshops — beginner or veteran — can audition for any part in either production. They have working arrangements with Centaur Theatre nearby. For further information phone **Chris King at 843-4784**.

Environmental Groups

If your interest is more hobbyhorse than hobby, you may be interested in several of Montreal's more 'serious' groups.

Pollution

There may not be anyone left who hasn't heard about **STOP (Society to Overcome Pollution)**, but if you think it's just a bunch of middle-aged and ineffective housewives, you're wrong. Membership is probably more varied than most organizations'. And though mobilizing people around such day to day activities as collecting bottles and newspapers is one part of their function, serious long range research is another, even if less publicized.

One STOP research group with the help of an OFY grant produced an impressive report on fluoridation, a timely and often one-sided subject for Quebeckers. Though they count scientists in their numbers, anyone interested can involve himself in research. Other areas currently being worked on are solid waste, cigarettes' role in air pollution.



In addition to three performances of the *Messiah*, the group will give a concert at the end of April or early in May of four or five small works, including pieces by Bernstein and Mozart. About eighty to one hundred singers aged approximately 30 to 40 make up the current membership, but there's room for more. Anyone interested should attend a few rehearsals, held Monday nights from 7:45 to 9:45 at St. John the Evangelist Church (near Place des Arts). After attending three or four rehearsals prospective members will be given an "easy" audition, according to assistant director Brian Jackson. Members must pay a refundable rental fee for music and in the case of the *Messiah*, purchase the music. Director is Brock MacIlhane, whose experience includes being assistant choral director under Eugene Ormandy.

Music Libraries

CAMMAC has a music library at 4450 Sherbrooke, open from 6 to 10 p.m. Monday thru Thursday. Borrowing privileges are restricted to members. Further notes on music libraries: both **Westmount Public Library** and the **Fraser Hickson Library** have interesting selections of

The Arcadians, whose forte is musical comedy and who can incidentally be seen in action at SGWU's D. B. Clarke Theatre next Wednesday thru Saturday, are not a troupe to be considered by the weakhearted, according to Graham Wright, a member of the current production. It's rigorously run — no screwing around, missing rehearsals and so on. It's a big organization with a big budget, though membership costs only \$3. Members range in age from 15 to 50. Auditions for their April production *Curtains Up* (specially produced for the group) are in progress, so hurry or there may not be much room. But they're always on the lookout for singers and dancers and, in the case of the next production, 'character' types — or good-looking extroverts. Their rehearsals are held twice weekly at St. Stephen's Church, Atwater corner of Dorchester. Further information can be obtained by writing P.O. Box 1251, Public Service, Montreal.

Men Wanted

The **Lyric Theatre** may be a bit far afield for some, since its rehearsals are in Roxboro, but apparently it's near a train only 10 minutes from Montreal. They're non-

LATE LEGAL MISH-MASH GETTING LAWYERS CHEAP

Abortion

A woman can legally have an abortion only when the majority of the abortion committee of an approved or accredited hospital authorizes it, and only then because they feel that failure to abort the child would endanger the life or health of the mother.

Anyone performing an unauthorized abortion (or in the words of the Criminal Code, "procuring a miscarriage") by any means, be they instruments or drugs is liable to two years in prison. Anyone selling these instruments or drugs is punishable in the same way.

Adoption

A person may adopt a child of the same sex who is at least 18 years younger than the adopting parent. The child must be of the same religion as at least one of the adopting parents. If the child is ten years old or more, he must give his consent to the adoption. And there are a host of other qualifications such as income, stability, etc. which the court determines.

Debt Obligations

There are two classes of debt in Quebec: those over, and those under \$25. If you owe a finance company (or any company or person) less than \$25 you stand a good chance of not being prosecuted. Even if you are, you can only end up paying the debt plus an equal amount in court costs, because court costs cannot exceed the amount of the debt. For example, if you owe \$24 and the company decides to prosecute, the most you will have to pay is \$48 (i.e. \$24 in debt and \$24 maximum in court costs).

If you owe more than \$25, and you are prosecuted (which is more likely), you will have to pay the debt and whatever court costs result. You could conceivably pay as much as \$125 for an initial \$25 debt.

But this assumes that you have the money; if you don't, you can't be expected to pay immediately. If you are broke, up to your neck in debts, on welfare or unemployment, there are two things you can do.

You can tell the company your situation and make it known that you intend to pay when you can. The companies are no more anxious to go to court than you are, so most are patient with people who want to make a deal to pay it off over time. It is the debtors that don't call that are usually taken to court and forced to pay all costs.

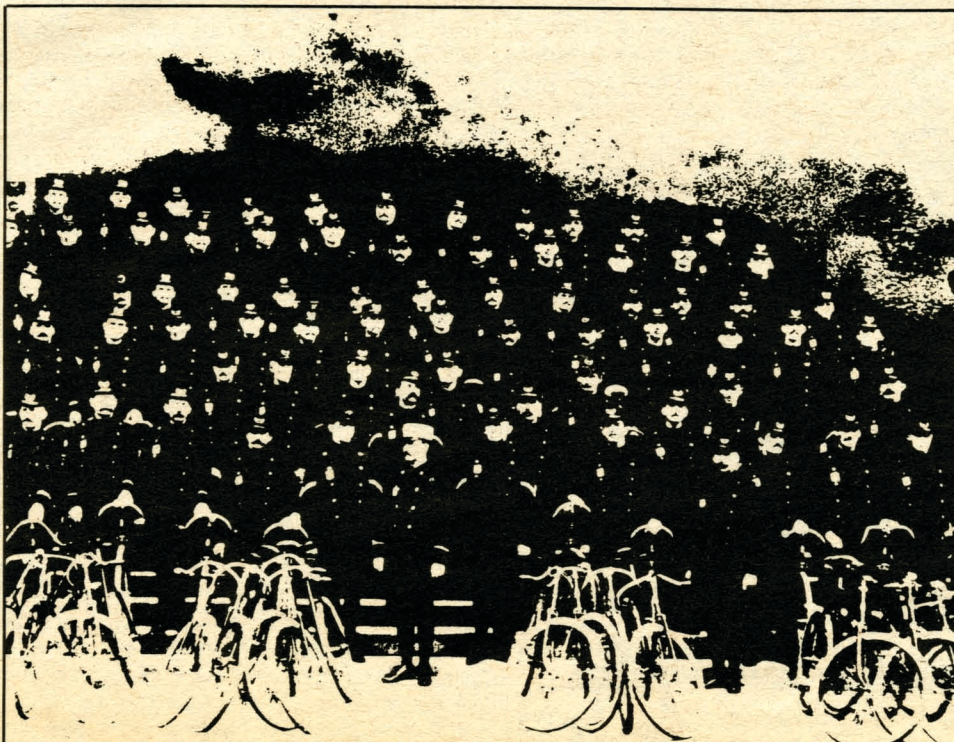
Alternatively, you can put yourself under the Lacombe Law, whereby you agree to pay a certain amount every pay cheque. (You must be working.) Companies and collection agencies must live with this arrangement. However, these payments are voluntary and if you miss one regular payment, they have every right to demand full payment of the debt immediately.

For advice on financial difficulties, consult Quebec Legal Aid.

Growing Your Own

Unauthorized cultivation of marijuana or opium is punishable by up to 7 years. Montreal courts have been severe with these cases. Growers will probably find themselves charged with possession for purposes of trafficking.

Unauthorized manufacture of LSD and similar drugs is illegal and considered trafficking by the Food and Drug Act.



- Keep your wits and shut your mouth
- Be polite with the police but guard your words.
- Don't ram your legal rights down their throat
- Never resist a policeman with force
- Modesty has no place in court
- Whenever in doubt see a lawyer
- No warrant, no entry
- Get drunk discretely. And don't drive.
- Campuses are not immune to cops.
- Thou shalt not steal over \$200.

Registered Letters

Whenever you need proof that someone has received your letter you should have it registered at the post office. Registered letters should be used when you want to inform the landlord that you will not be renewing your lease or when you wish to complain about some problem in the apartment. It is also a precaution to return by registered mail books or records, which you have obtained on a trial offer.

Getting Evidence on the Sly

Beware of the following techniques of obtaining confessions:

accusing people of a much more serious crime than the one they are charged with in the hope of getting a confession to the lesser charge:

playing "Mutt and Jeff", whereby one cop torments the accused, physically or men-

tally or both, while another pretends to be the accused's friend and tries to gain his confidence;

telling the accused that his offense is not that serious, when in fact they haven't the evidence needed to make serious charges unless the accused can be persuaded to confess.

telling the accused that things will go easier for him if he cooperates. (This is actually true, however, it is generally better to let a lawyer determine the degree of cooperation.)

Legal Services

Sir George students can obtain legal advice from the dean of students' office. For routine cases, such as leases, your questions will be referred to one of the alumni volunteer lawyers. But, when it is essential, appointments can be made to see a lawyer. They do not normally represent students in court, although they may charge less than the standard fees for doing so. A lawyer will be available at the office on an evening (probably Tuesdays). For more information, contact Mary Glowacki (879-5981) or Doug Insleay (879-4370) at H-405.

Quebec Legal aid is free for anyone receiving welfare or unemployment insurance and most students (i.e. those who do not have a substantial means of support from their parents or from private income). For others, the qualifications depend on your income and wealth, number of dependants, etc. If you are in doubt about your eligibility, try them. Lawyers will sometimes advise on small cases such as leases, whether you qualify or not (873-3212)

People who are not eligible for these services might seek advice from St. Louis Legal Aid Clinic, 849-1385. Free of charge.

Those who must pay for a lawyer would do better financially to see one who has only been in practice for a couple of years. They can usually charge less when they are not working for a large firm where fees are often standard. And make sure you're not paying for luxurious high-rise offices when you only want legal services. We hope to have names of a few honest lawyers for the next Handbook.

Our thanks to lawyers Paul Baatz and Joe Silver and to Peter Marcovitz.

If any part of the legal article seems contrary to your own experience, please let us know. We welcome corrections, additions, suggestions, complaints.

Phone Don Worrall or Ginny Jones at 879-4136.

In the months ahead look for information on these areas: —

Consumer Goods and Services. Consumer rights, how to complain, suggestions on anything from skyhooks to used Superman sweatshirts, tips on sales tricks to be wary of, getting things repaired.

Recreation. Sports facilities, sports instruction, pool halls, low resource sports, community volunteer work, buying equipment.

Entertainment. Where to get cheap food and drink, good buys at movies, theatres; what's free, ethnic food.

Medicine. Clinics, cheap drugs, household substitutes, emergencies, vets.

Law. Basic rights, tips on dope, stolen goods, etc., legal clinics.

Joining Groups. What's available - pollution, music, dramatic, discussion, day care; what to do if it isn't available.

Housing (continued). Space improvement; tips on phones, utilities; how and where to look; adding some greenery.

Education. Ins and outs of Montreal libraries, lecture series, courses in arts and crafts.

Work. Ideas for jobs.

24-hour Services. Restaurants, clinics, laundromats, repairs, drug stores, food orders, stores, what's open Sundays.

Handicapped. Where and how to go to movies, stores, theatres; complaints.

Serendipity. Ideas for good walk; parks; churches; statues; alleys; finding antiques, odd things, etc.

Information. Free advertising, radio services, how to find things out.

Transportation. Hitchhiking, bike routes, 24-hour busses, avoiding charter fleecings.

MORE ENVIRONMENT BRIDGE GROUPS ODDS AND ENDS

and the retrieval of mercury from hospitals and laboratories, for re-use. Research on the fluoride content of foods continues as well. In a more activist vein, STOP has a legal action committee as of last year. Their first action is against the MUC, the Quebec Water Board and the town of Pierrefonds on behalf of property owners along the Rive Boisée in Pierrefonds where the accumulation of raw sewage (2 1/2 feet deep in places) has made life pretty pungent.

And of help to consumers has been STOP's guide to anti-pollution shopping as well as position papers on detergents, fertilizers, etc. Work has begun on a consumer's guide to pesticides.

STOP has area chapters all over Montreal, and even though it started in the suburbs there's now a downtown chapter. Phone **932-7267** for information on joining one of the committees or chapters.

Bombs and more

Considerably younger, smaller and less-known is **Continuation**. Its initial concern was atomic testing, and its aim to unite existing groups and individuals opposed to testing in order to effectively pressure the government into a strong commitment. Their interests grew to include the whole question of energy consumption and methods of obtaining energy other than nuclear fission.

They've produced a pretty readable public information booklet pointing out dangers and effects of testing and storage of radioactive waste and evaluating possible energy sources. Their hope is that once people are informed they will sign a 3-pronged petition: for "a Canadian vote that will unite the people in a stand towards a total cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race . . . an objective scientific board investigating all levels of safety factors involved in present nuclear production with the power to set compulsory standards . . . an active research on all alternate systems." According to their legal consultants if one tenth of the Canadian population signs the petition, Parliament will raise the issue for public vote. So they're working towards getting a million signatures. Anyone interested in helping them either by distributing petitions, doing research or selling posters and decals should either phone **866-6146** (Dave Sorensen or Ray Jenkins) or write **P.O. Box 336, Westmount 215**, or drop into the office, **1442 Overdale apt. 1A**.

Consumption

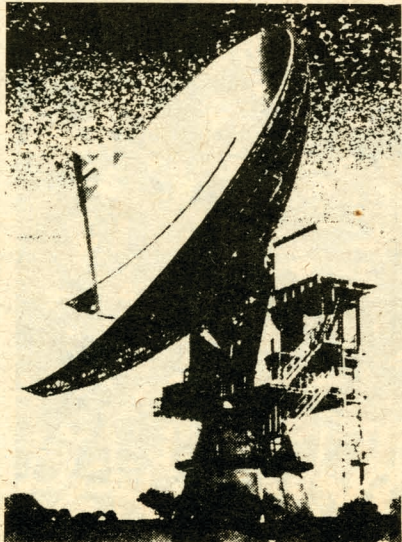
Z.P.G. (Zero Population Growth) is a slightly misleading name for an organization whose concerns encompass all aspects of consumption and resources, not just the problem of too many people, particularly since the Canadian population growth is gradually levelling off. Peter Atkinson, president of the local group, feels that consumption is a global problem and that Canadians have plenty of work to-do in their own back yard for starters in solving it. Apparently other Montrealers are in agreement, since membership is up to 100 and now includes housewives and businessmen as well as the university types who started it. Public education is a priority with this group, as it seems to be with most serious groups these days, though public meetings will be supplemented with workshops for members, and political pressure is in the tactical wings. Peter Atkinson can be reached through the Geography Department at McGill, **392-5700**.

Breathing Space

Producing a nifty button isn't the only thing **Green Spaces** has done in its short year of existence. Probably their most spectacular achievement has been changing Gerard Niding's mind concerning the fate of the Sulpician property on Sherbrooke Street — he now thinks it should be preserved as parkland. But though this particular green space may have been the impetus for the group's

formation, they are more generally concerned with the future use of open land all over the island of Montreal.

Who are they and how did they get an administrative ear? Having a large proportion of professionals (economists, architects, urban sociologists, etc.) in their number, the group considers research an important aspect of its activities. Coming out of that research is a public education program as well as reports that can be given to governments at various levels as in the case of the Sulpician property. The group also acts in an advisory capacity to other groups both in Montreal and as far away as Calgary. Since March 1, an LIP grant (and extensions of it) has enabled Green Spaces to employ a full-time staff of ten.



Of particular interest to students: they're ready willing and able to help and exchange ideas with people doing research papers in the realm of land use, whether from a sociological, psychological or geographical point of view.

Those people wishing to check out Green Spaces' resources or contribute to them should phone **Director Denis Faille at 932-7422**.

James Bay

Though you may be bored with the James Bay Development Project, the **James Bay Committee** isn't. Convinced that the economic, social and environmental consequences of the project have been brushed aside and indeed are scantily evaluated, the committee has seen its task as involving research both by professionals and concerned citizens, public education and pressuring the government to stop operations until the studies are complete. For more information, write the **James Bay Committee, P.O. Box 65, Place d'Armes, Montreal**.

The loose-knits

If you like to talk and listen about a variety of things, but don't want to commit yourself to the rigors of membership in a particular group just yet, you might keep your eye on the Saturday *Star's* entertainment column to see what the **Rockhill Discussion Group** is up to. Though it started as a senior citizens' current events group, for residents of the Rockhill apartments 4850 Cote des Neiges, it expanded into a public affair with guests from a wide range of fields and visitors of all ages each Tuesday night at 8:15. Recent speakers have been Maurice Podbrey of Centaur Theatre, Stanley Lewis, and people from the John Howard Society, Phillips Security, the UN and so on. **More information from Jack London at 738-0868**. Other lectures here and there are also usually listed in both the *Star* and *Gazette* (Friday).

And if you'd really rather sit home and read (or write) a good book than join a group, there's even a group for that. The **Writer's Co-operative**, in its own words, "is a publishing venture with a difference. Strictly non-profit. Strictly for the unpublished writer of

talent who finds that the commercial publishing houses don't want to take chances on unknowns. Strictly limited economically itself, and yet completely unlimited in its aesthetics." Despite the name, they are equally interested in having reading and writing members. Their goal is 500 members, each providing a \$12 per year membership fee, enabling them to produce 6 books a year. Authors published so far include Wayne Robbins and Christine Garside. Anyone interested in "expanding imaginative space" by writing and/or reading should write **Writer's Cooperative, 2501 Park Row East, Montreal 262**. If you send \$12 they'll send you that they've done so far.

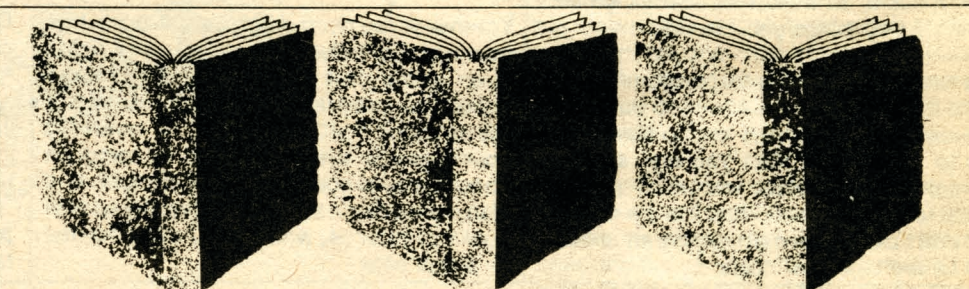
Odds and Ends

Bridge

Montreal rubber bridge players can easily enter graduate studies in the purest form of the game — duplicate (tournament) bridge.

For a small entry fee, novices can compete with their peers or take on some of the best bridge players in North America and lose nothing but face. Tournament bridge is never played for money but only for the glory of master points awarded after every session. Away from the tense tournament tussles, however, many of the better players need very little encouragement to play rubber bridge, gin or hearts for any stakes you'd care to name.

Duplicate can be as sophisticated as chess because, unlike rubber where fish have been known to win if dealt the right cards, luck plays no part. This is accomplished by all pairs playing the same hands — how well you do on each hand is measured relative to how the rest of the pairs did on that same hand. If you score 500 on a specific hand and every other team that held your cards got more than 500, you have done rock bottom on that hand; conversely if you lose 500 on a hand and everybody else is minus more than you and your partner, you have done very well indeed. So the results of each hand depend not on how well or badly the initial score may indicate but on how you did relative to everybody else, a matter that is known only at the end of an evening's play.



Duplicate bridge players are rated by master points. To participate you simply join the American Contract Bridge League (\$5 annually) and play in sanctioned tournaments, which can be done pretty much any day of the week in Montreal. Win one master point and you can call yourself junior master; 300 make a life master. Barry Crane, associate producer of "Mannix" and "Mission Impossible," has 12,000; old Charlie Goren has around 7,000. You come by master points in four kinds of tournaments: the local weekly club event (see below) where a win can earn 1 MP; sectional tournaments, held four times a year at major hotels in Montreal, can get you 10-25; an annual Montreal regional tournament can yield 20-50 master points for winning a primary event; and there are three national tournaments a year in North America that can be good for as much as 125 MPs. Points are based on size of the tournament, difficulty (novice sections as opposed to expert pairs events) and duration of the sessions. On the average it takes eight years, much travelling and great strength of purpose to attain the life mastership.

Montreal tournaments are held at 8 p.m. most evenings and cost \$1.50 (but inquire if there are student rates). Where to play? Our first recommendation must be the **Linton Bridge Club (1504 Sherbrooke W.** — across the street from those classy apartments near Guy after which it is named — **935-8730**). Duplicate sessions every Tuesday and Friday are run by Sam Gold, dean of Montreal bridge players. At least half the best bridge players in Montreal over the past twenty-five years have come under Sam's wing. He organizes special duplicate games for beginners from time to time, and there is also a beat the experts night. Great for young players who want to learn.

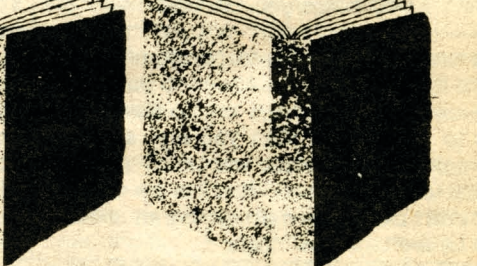
McGill (3480 McTavish) is usually good for a duplicate bridge club where students play students. Their Wednesday sessions have yet to be organized, but phone **392-8922** for further word; indeed if your father went there, you might insist that games start up before the snow falls. **Chateau Bridge Club (7370 Cote St. Luc Rd., 482-6786)** runs innumerable tournaments throughout the week, with a Friday night novice session for \$1. The **YMHA (5500 Westbury, 737-6551)** has probably the largest tournament turn-out every Thursday night, but non-Y members can only play three times a year.

During daylight hours the Linton, Chateau and **Vanderbilt (3626 Mountain, 288-5535)** have an interesting variety of people who enjoy playing an interesting variety of games for money. Rubber bridge stakes range from 10c to \$5 per 100; \$2-3 is the fee for a 2 to 6 p.m. session.

Shaping Up

Students who are concerned about being either underweight or overweight (and lots seem to be, according to SGWU's Health Centre observations) may soon have an outlet for not only talking about their problems but finding help in solving them if they're so inclined.

Carolyn Springer, an applied social science student, hopes her brainchild will be welcomed by those who would prefer the 'rap' group approach at or near Sir George to venturing into the effective but older-age Weight Watchers or risking the pricy pitfalls of the likes of Figure Magic, currently before the



courts. Health Centre resources would be available and the group would meet for an hour or two each week, no costs involved. Anyone interested in joining should phone **Carolyn Springer at 845-9062**.

Bookstore Addenda

Two of our favourite bargain bookstores mentioned last issue are unfortunately going out of business. But take immediate consolation in the fact that they're both going out in a blaze of virtual giveaways, in some cases. **Browsers' Bookshop, Park Avenue near Milton**, is selling everything from 50 to 90% off (mostly paperbacks). **Mariette Books and Prints at 1817 St. Catherine West** has some very high quality prints and books at low prices — often extremely expensive books marked way down.

Bergeron: You know what you can do with your election, eh!

The Parti Québécois is campaigning against people voting. Do you plan to vote? Oh, it's quite possible I will vote for the great Rhinoceros Party, if there is a big horn in my riding. But I don't know yet because it's just an upstart party, even considering it's been around since 1964.

Claude Wagner is said to have a lot of election pull. Do you think he'll change anything? I think he'll pull a lot of Liberal ridings over to the Conservatives. He presents an alternative to the Liberals. Last election there was Marcel Faribault but he was really a nonentity anyway and Wagner has quite a reputation already, so there will be a lot of defections from the Liberals. It's a wild guess but he may get 20 seats. It's not that Wagner is really different but rather he presents a reactionary alternative to the other reactionaries. Very conscious and colonized people will vote for one of the two, Trudeau or Stanfield.

How does the election change things for Quebec? For those who are afraid of real change in Quebec, sure they will vote. But how many? There will be a lot of people who won't vote, period; others will go and scratch on their ballot or put fuck-you or something and we'll have quite a few of those. So gradually we'll have the undermining of the whole electoral bourgeois democratic structure. That takes years to happen but it's beginning to happen now.

Does the NDP, with its "Free Determination for Quebec" wing count for much?

No, the NDP is too wishy-washy. People know that David Lewis is against Quebec, in fact, they know that he has a reactionary attitude towards Quebec. Laliberté is really nobody in Quebec now — though he used to be among the teachers a few years ago — but not now. They don't stand a chance. Their stand on Quebec (that it remain in confederation) just doesn't stand. Now, the anti-campaign of the Parti Québécois I think will be pretty effective: there will be a drop in participation, and that's what is important.

We should stop playing that (election) game. We've been screwed by elections since they've been around. Right through our history we've been screwed so let's stop being screwed! Let's say 'no, we won't vote anymore and that's what the Parti Québécois is saying and it's the most logical thing.

Would you then vote provincially for the Parti Québécois, in your terms Québécois reactionaries?

I'm not saying I would vote for them in a provincial election. It just happens that my attitude coincides with the Parti Québécois attitude. It doesn't mean that we have similar views in other fields.

Who would you say in the current federal election doesn't deserve the public trust?

It's not the individuals — all these characters are part of the same skit. It doesn't matter if there's a good guy or a less bad guy — it's the whole game that we have to stop playing. The intentions of a particular candidate are insignificant. They are blown up in the media because these apparent differences make good publicity which each candidate needs. For example you have Wagner and Trudeau saying practically the same thing on Quebec after a while. They each say contradictory things. Last week Trudeau said if the Parti Québécois wins in Quebec, he will come into Quebec to create a federal party. Then you have Wagner saying if Quebec separates, 'I'll be a good Québécois'. Well shit, that's clear opportunism on their part. It isn't that individually they're not good fathers or good husbands, it's that they are stuck in the machine. It's a given political structure within the given economic structure.

Why is Wagner doing what he's doing now?

He wants to be up there somewhere. He likes to have people look at him and he would certainly like to be in Trudeau's place. Those are the ambitions of a typical petit bourgeois.

Returning to the NDP — Lewis says that what everyone, including the Qu'ébécois, really wants is a new social order and once that comes, we'll all be brothers. Agreed?

Look, we have to get rid of the notion that the NDP is a socialist party. It's a liberal party with social democratic overtones. They're not anti-imperialist to start with. They're not socialist — they don't even want to use the word. The Waffle group got its ass kicked really hard; Lewis doesn't even want left-of-centre types.

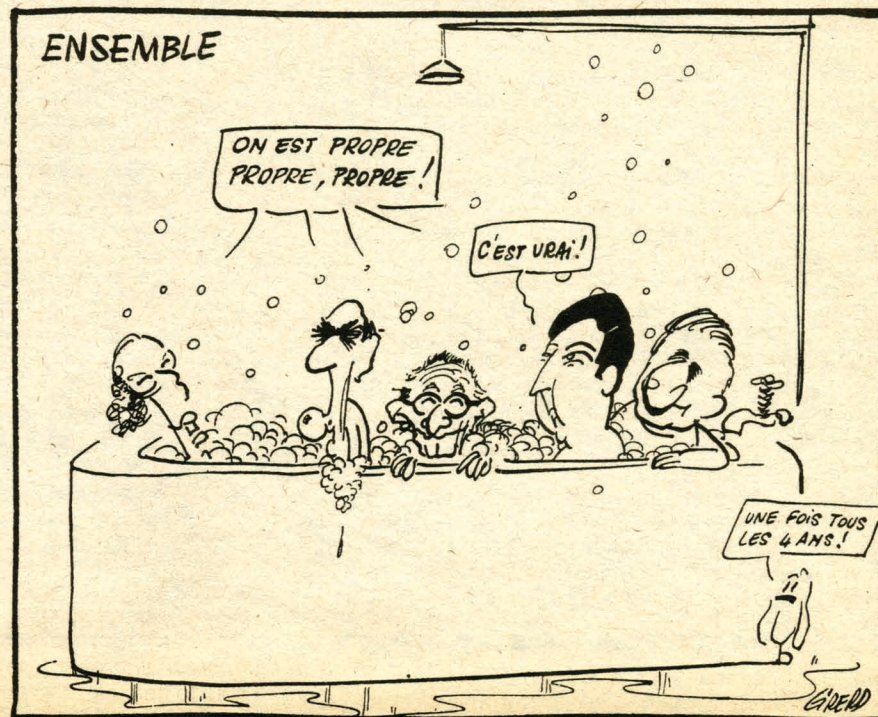
Lewis has expressed, publicly anyway, pretty anti-imperialist sentiments.

That is typical opportunism on the part of a social democratic party. The NDP sees that there is a growing Canadian nationalism vis à vis the States so they're trying to co-opt it; they're trying to get what ever is left of the Canadian bourgeoisie to join the NDP so they can come to power. But that doesn't make them anti-imperialist. You can be for a national bourgeoisie and denounce the

imperialists but you're still not against imperialism. You still want to find a nice, happy marriage. In other words Lewis wants the Canadian bourgeoisie to have a better share of the cake. His attack on the 'corporate bums' is just that. There is a growing nationalism in Canada, there's no doubt about that, and Lewis is conducting a reactionary campaign.

What should Lewis do to avoid a reactionary campaign?

He should not have kicked the Waffle group, and we mustn't forget that the Waffles aren't that far left either. It was only a left-leaning movement. Even Watkins and Laxer weren't all that anti-imperialist. They didn't really denounce American imperialism per se. They were pretty waffling about it. But coming back to the question, if Lewis were really a socialist he would have a solid program of anti-capitalist ideas. What have the NDP done, for example, in Manitoba? It is just obfuscation. The only thing I can see is that stuff about car insurance (Premier Schreyer's move to have



government controlled insurance schemes). But Schreyer has really said 'life with capitalism isn't too bad so let's not disturb it'.

But isn't there a lesser of two evils in any election? Isn't it better to vote for even a small thing?

No, because they just have social democratic window dressing. Once they get into power, they simply co-opt everything. They're capitalists, all of them, and they just paralyze any move to change anything. This has been the problem of the social democrats and it dates back to the Second Internationale 80 years ago. They think that you can just change the regime by just easing their way into it till they have compromised and compromised to the point where they are defending capitalism. I mean, really, how can Lewis smash the Waffle group! The NDP has said in effect that they don't want anybody who makes any radical demand for change. It's the same with the Labour Party in England, for Christ's sake. They came to the power after the war and then again with Wilson and there was Wilson backing Nixon's war in Vietnam, paralyzing any revolutionary movement. And they used their influence on the trade union movement and said 'we're in power now so keep quiet'. So social democracy as we have seen it has screwed up everything every time.


So, what's the alternative?

Well by not voting, you undermine the credibility of the bourgeois system. This means that there is a popular campaign against the electoral system and that supposes that you have a process of politicization going on and that supposes that you have another party that's not ready to play the electoral game, that is ready to take action. No real change has been brought about by the ballot: it's been done through revolutionary war. Now in Chile, they have a revolutionary government

continued on page 6


Bergeron in Le Digeste Quebecois: "We are a people. We are a people on the way to decolonization. Our first move must be to refuse to participate in a system which for more than a century has consecrated our subjection. Our participation in federal elections has allowed the Lauriers, the St. Laurents and the Trudeaus to sell us out little by little to the Anglo-American capitalists. WE HAVE LEARNED!"

"The Waffle group got its ass kicked really hard; Lewis doesn't even want left-of-centre types."



**Elections
Canada**

VOTES-PAS



**ou mieux
ANNULEZ
VOTRE VOTE**

Bergeron continued

(by ballot) but the times are very rough now; they may have a chance of survival if the Allende regime arms the people against the reactionaries who want to bring about a coup d'état, and they may squeak through without a bloodbath but that still has to be proven.

The bourgeois electoral system is really only good to co-opt any true desire for change. The system has to lose credibility and you can't have that overnight. In Quebec, though, we are living a real political experience. The Parti Québécois won 25 per cent of the votes and bingo they won only seven seats. That was pretty rough. And the Liberals were playing dirty tricks like the Brinks incident and other forms of psychological terrorism. So we can start fighting this by not voting at the federal level; when the provincial election comes up, I suppose the Parti Québécois will say 'vote for us' and there will be people who will probably say 'what the hell, why should we play that electoral game at the provincial level?'

Levesque is of course a staunch supporter of the bourgeois democratic system. During the May events, he wanted the government and the trade unions to negotiate and he was very legalistic. He was against the occupation of cities and radio stations (by the workers) and he is against any action that challenges the bourgeois democratic system.

Which one of the federal leaders would be the easiest to deal with if Quebec wanted out?

I think Stanfield would be easiest. Trudeau is just too brittle. He might be so pissed off he might quit on the spot. He wouldn't want to negotiate. It's just like the black cop who clubs harder in the the black riots. He's a negro king.

Léandre Bergeron, who says he would refuse any offer to serve as Government Leader in the Senate, teaches Quebec literature.

University Council continued



universities of offering graduate degree programs to part-time students; the possibilities of cooperation with other Montreal universities in research as well as in the provision of library, computer and instructional technology services.

Dean Berczi presented for discussion at the next meeting of the Council a resolution of the Commerce and Administration Faculty Council that supplemental examinations be eliminated from semester courses. The Faculty reasoning was as follows: "If one considers the small percentage of students who pass a course on the basis of a supplemental, many of whom later find themselves in difficulty in a more advanced course, it is questionable whether allowing students to write supplementals (except for medical reasons etc.) is in fact a kindness. Most schools that operate on a quarter system or a semester system (including Quebec CEGEPs) do not allow sup-

plemental exams. The elimination of supplemental exams would not of course preclude an instructor from setting a "make-up" exam (written and/or oral) in those few cases where students have bona-fide medical reasons for being unable to sit for a final examination."

Professor Bordan expressed concern about the retroactive nature of this proposal. Dean Berczi agreed that it should be discussed by the student body being implemented. Dr. O'Brien noted the broader implications of any change. He was most reluctant to see examination regulations vary from Faculty to Faculty. Mr. McBride pointed out that the question of whether to allow supplementals related not just to the semester system but to the whole concept of a credit system. It was agreed that the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee should review the proposal, and that the Registrar should provide relevant data about the use of supplementals.



QUESTION PERIOD

We normally receive more complaint than praise after publication of each issue. It's often said that *Issues & Events* should be abolished. Occasionally we get the odd slap on the back which only makes the whole business more confusing. Because the complaints vary so much, it's hard to determine how to chart a course which best coincides with a reasonably sizable section of the university. So to get things back on the track, we would like to ask some questions.

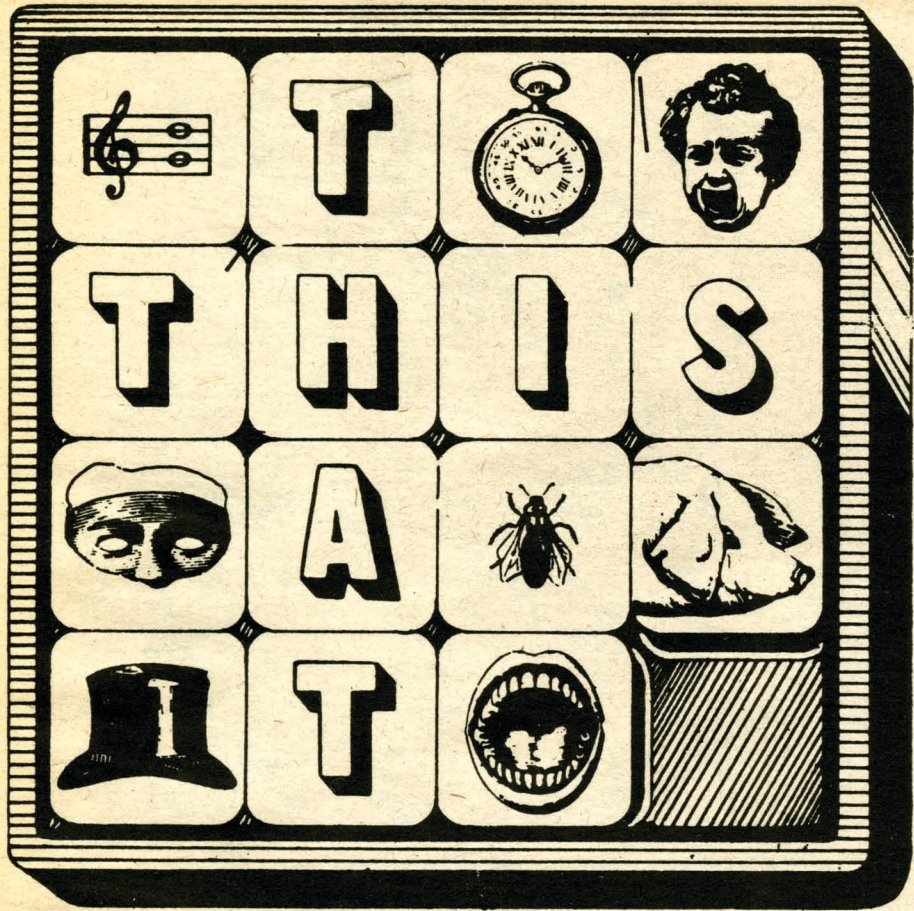
What, if anything, do you read in *Issues & Events*? Do you find general feature material interesting, irrelevant or what?

Do you find the handbook supplement useful, redundant or what?

What, if anything, do you think the functions of the paper should be?

What particularly disturbs you or delights you concerning the paper?

Would you please send your comments, to *Issues & Events*, 2145 Mackay Basement.



No smoking and you

Sir George psychologists are having wild dreams about discovering a cure for smoking.

For the moment, though, they are slugging it out at a newly established research centre finding out what drug use is all about. Smokers who want to quit are being asked to help.

The centre, unique in Montreal, will study why people and animals take drugs and how they are affected by them. At work are Dr. Zalman Amit, Dr. Ann Sutherland and Dr. Roy Wise.

Four years ago Wise and Amit, working with McGill's Dr. Muriel Stern, discovered they could induce a rat to drink alcohol by electronically stimulating its brain. They are still following up on this breakthrough while starting



new experiments on techniques presently used to help smokers quit.

200 volunteer smokers who want to kick the habit will be split into groups to evaluate the different means of quitting. Those interested should phone 879-4568 between 3 and 5 p.m. Alcoholic rats need not apply.

College compudates

On September 5, 6, and 7 last, more than one hundred senior administrators from Quebec universities met at the Institut Coopératif Desjardins de Lévis, to take part in a seminar and to learn about the most recent simulation models related to the management of the higher education system.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) sent three resource people to present a simulation model on the costs of education, a model that was developed for a university network in the southwest USA.

Having studied the main advanced management concepts built into this model, the participants actually used the simulation model to solve a hypothetical problem. The members of the conference were divided into eleven interuniversity workshops and they were asked to calculate the costs which would result from the development of a new interdisciplinary environmental program of study; further, they were asked to effect a reduction in costs of education over a five-year period. For simulation purposes, the new undergraduate program was to have increasing enrolment for five consecutive years. Each workshop was free to vary certain criteria up or down, or no change as they saw fit, such as student enrolment figures, the faculty work load, the class size, the levels of instruction taught, the number of administrative staff, salaries, etc.

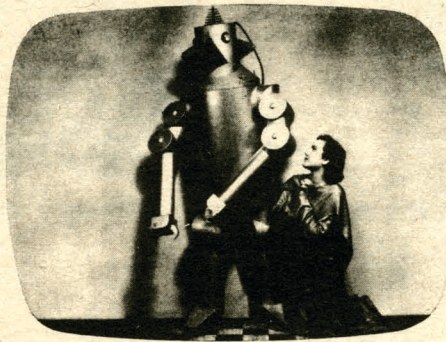
This first training session was organized by the CESIGU Coordinating Committee (Comité d'Elaboration d'un Système d'Informatique et de gestion des Universités). The Chairman is Mr. Gaston Denis, Director General for Higher Education, and the CESIGU Committee has representatives from all universities at the Vice-rector, administration level, as well as representatives from para-university organizations such as the Conseil des Universités and the Confé-

McGill Daily (classified), October 5

3 males wanted to Model in newspaper feature. Size 38. Long or longish hair willing to have cut. We will pay \$25 each. For interview Tuesday Oct. 10th Room 124union 2:30 PM. Come on Turn out for Winnie Rider of the Gazette.

Well, it might beat having breakfast with Bruce Taylor and Charles Lynch and Snoopy.

ence des Recteurs. Through these joint efforts, a management information system and a centralized data bank will be created for the Quebec system of universities. For the past two years, CESIGU has been developing this project. The network is scheduled to become operational next year. Once operational, the central data bank will contain minimal data elements for each of the following files: Programs of study, Research programs, Student data, Personnel data, Physical resources data, and Financial data.



Each of these files will be set up one after the other so that complete information required for the internal administration of each university can be had from the centralized data bank.

The university management information system (SIGU) will make available to university administrators a tool capable of identifying the direct costs attributable to the various programs of study and research in their institutions. The SIGU will also permit a revision of the criteria presently used for determining university grants.

Sir George Williams University was well represented at this seminar by the following participants:

Dean J.C. Callaghan, Faculty of Engineering
Dean I.L. Campbell, Faculty of Arts
Mr. A.J. Laprade, Assistant Vice-Principal, Administration
Associate Professor H. Mann, Department of Accountancy

Associate Professor J.-P. Pétoles, Assistant Vice-Principal

Administration—Physical Resources

Mr. W.M. Reay, Treasurer

Dr. R. Verschling, Chairman, Chemistry Department

Dean J.R. Ufford, Faculty of Science

Gaston Sauvé
CESIGU Coordinating Committee

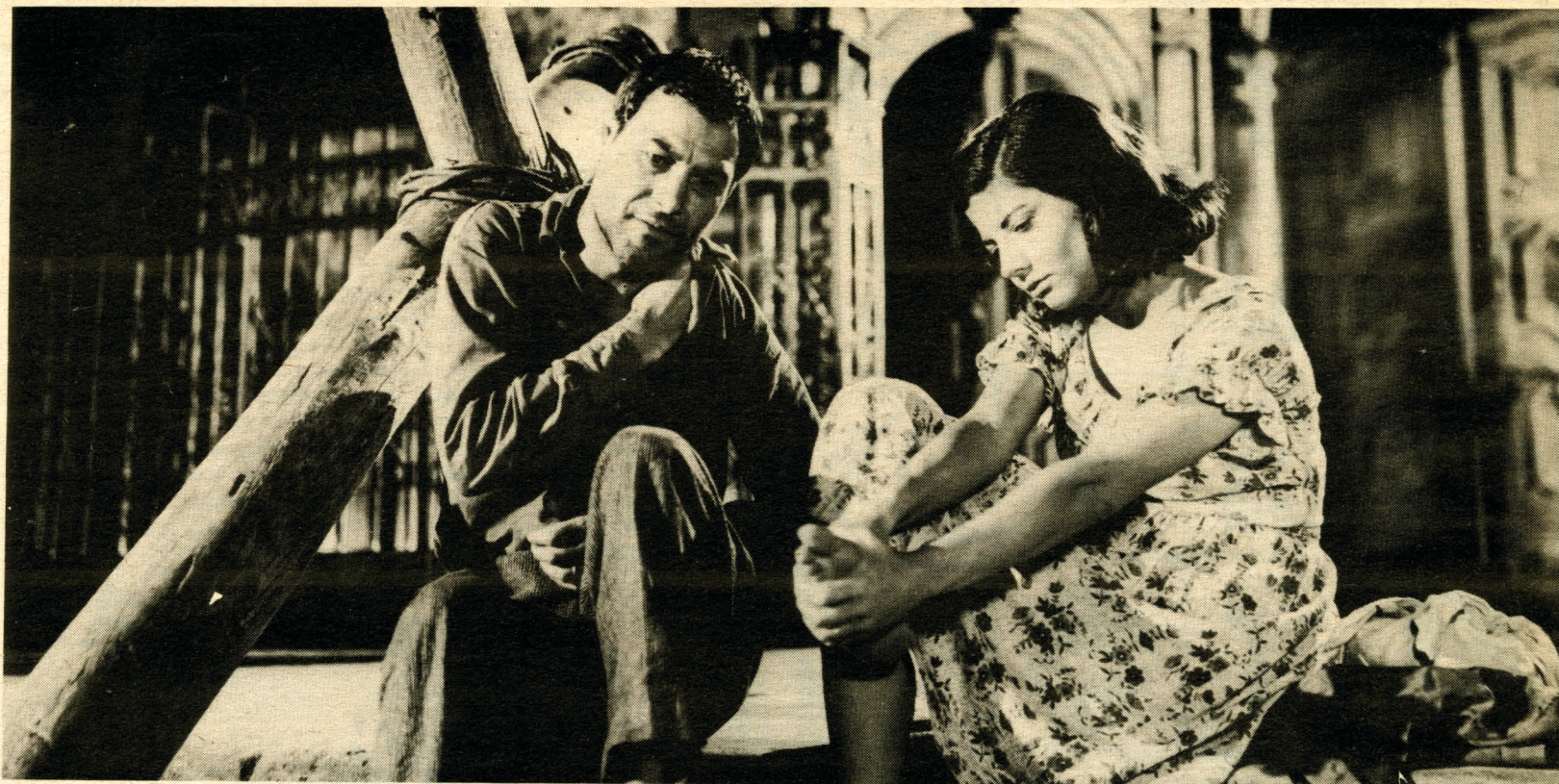
Art doctor

J. Russell Harper, SGWU visiting professor of fine arts, will be awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree by the University of Guelph October 6.

He has had a life-long interest in Canadian art history and has travelled extensively to research the subject. Among his recent publications are *Early Painters and Engravers in Canada* and *Paul Kane's Frontier*.



Brazilian movies can be pretty grim going. Picture a peasant farmer lugging this huge wooden cross to the nearest town church as an offering to Santa Barbara for saving his injured donkey, whereupon all manner of anticlerical hell breaks loose. It happens in "O Pagador de Promessas" (The Given Word) this Friday, part of the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art's survey of Brazilian cinema.



SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

thursday 5

MERGER: John O'Brien speaks to faculty and admin at 4 p.m. in H-635.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "A Panoramic View of Brazilian Cinema", feature-length documentary by the Instituto Nacional de Cinema (Portuguese with Engl. sub.) at 7 p.m.; "A Compadecida" (George Jonas, 1969) with Regina Duarte, Armando Bogus and Filipe Carone at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c students, 75c non-students.

GALLERIES: Exhibition of works by grad students Katherine Bonathon, Vivian Corran, Nancy D. Herbert, Hannah Hyams, Kaetha Lawn and Leslie Takach, until October 16.

AIESEC: Meeting at 3:45 p.m. in N-320.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: Folk and blues guitarist Bob Ryskiewicz at 1476 Crescent St., 9 p.m.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Meeting at 4:15 p.m. in H-435.

friday 6

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769. CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "O Pagador de Promessas" (Anselmo Duarte, 1962) with Leonardo Vilar, Gloria Meneses and Norma Bengell at 7 p.m.; "A Culpa" (Domingos de Oliveira, 1969) with Dina Sfat, Paulo José and Nelson Xavier at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c students, 75c non-students (both Portuguese with Engl. sub.).

RADIO SIR GEORGE: Meeting at 9 p.m. in H-1017.

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

INDIAN SOCIETY: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-611.

NDP: Meeting with speaker David Lewis at 4 p.m. in H-110.

YOGA: Lecture at 7:30 in H-820.

saturday 7

SOCCER: Bishop's vs Sir George at Kent Park (Kent & Côte des Neiges), 2 p.m.

FOOTBALL: McGill vs Sir George at McGill Stadium, 2 p.m.

GEORGIAN HELLENIC ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-420.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Azylo Muito Louco" (Nelson Pereira dos Santos, 1970) with Nildo Parente and Isabel Ribeiro at 7 p.m.; "Macunaima" (Joaquim Pedro de Andrade, 1969) with Dina Sfat, Paulo José and Grande Otello at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c students, 75c non-students (both Portuguese with Engl. sub.).

KARMA COFFEE HOUSE: See Thursday.

GEORGIAN HELLENIC SOCIETY: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-420.

sunday 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Garrincha, Alegria de um Povo" (Joaquim Pedro de Andrade, 1963) and "Tempo do Mar" at 5 p.m.; "Sao Paulo S/A" (Luis Sergio Person) with Ana Esmeralda and Eva Wilma at 7 p.m.; "A Falecida" (Leon Hirszman, 1965) with Fernanda Montenegro and Ivan Candido at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c students, 75c non-students (all Portuguese with Engl. sub.).

monday 9

No day classes but evening classes as usual; Hall and Norris libraries open 5 to 11 p.m.

tuesday 10

GEORGIAN CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study at 4 p.m., 2050 Mackay, room 303-2.

SKYDIVERS: Meeting at 6 p.m. in H-615.

wednesday 11

ARCADIANS MUSICAL SOCIETY: "Nostalgia '73" in D. B. Clarke Theatre, Hall Bldg., at 8 p.m.; \$3.

SOCCER: CMR vs Sir George at Kent Park (Kent & Côte des Neiges), 4 p.m.

POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY: Meeting at 3:30 p.m. in H-665.

thursday 12

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

ARCADIANS MUSICAL SOCIETY: See Wednesday.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Brasil Ano 2000" (Walter Lima Junior, 1969) with Anecy Rocha and Enio Gonçalves at 7 p.m.; "A Hora e a Vez de Augusto Matraga" (Roberto Santos, 1966) with Leonardo Vilar and Jofre Soares at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c students, 75c non-students (both Portuguese with Engl. sub.).

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: First general meeting 12 - 2 p.m. in secretarial lounge (H-760-1) to discuss salary evaluation, job classification and secretarial lounge usage.

friday 13

SOCCER: RMC vs Sir George at Kent Park (Kent & Côte des Neiges), 4 p.m.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 9:30 a.m. in H-769.

SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

HISTORY SOCIETY: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-965.

DAY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "Blow-up" (Antonioni, 1967) with David Hemmings and Vanessa Redgrave at 7 & 9 p.m. in H-110; 99c.

ARCADIANS MUSICAL SOCIETY: See Wednesday.

saturday 14

FOOTBALL: McGill vs Sir George at Verdun Stadium, 4200 LaSalle Blvd., 2 p.m.

SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "The Andromeda Strain" with Arthur Hill and David Wayne at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in H-110; 99c.

ARCADIANS MUSICAL SOCIETY: See Wednesday.

notices

MILES FOR MILLIONS will have a free benefit performance with the Montreal debut of Smokin' Road on Saturday, October 7; sets at 4 and 7:30 p.m. in the plaza of Place Ville Marie.

PH.D. ORALS Monday, October 16: Satchandi Verma (engineering) on "Lossless Coupled Nonuniform Lines and Their Applications to Directional Couplers and All-Pass Networks" in H-769 at 10 a.m.; Norbert Heese (physics) on "A Linear Accelerator Employing and Electrodynamical Space Charge Effect" at 7th floor of 1420 Sherbrooke, 2:30 p.m. Copies of curriculum vitae and abstracts available from graduate studies.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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Joel McCormick, editor, Ginny Jones, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone, Don Worrall.